

Pentagon Aides Say Purpose Was Information

Secret U.S. Laos Patrols Defended

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Secret U.S.-led patrols in Laos sometimes fought North Vietnamese troops, but Pentagon officials contend that the missions were legal because their purpose was to gather information.

Those patrols continued in Laos for 13 months after Congress in December, 1969, banned U.S. ground combat troops from Laos and Thailand. The small patrols were composed mostly of South Vietnamese soldiers, but at least two American servicemen accompanied each unit.

"Congress very specifically ruled out ground combat by U.S. troops in Laos," one Pentagon official said. "It did not, though, it had the opportunity, extend the ban to intelligence gathering."

In other Indochina developments, meanwhile:

• The State Department said that ousted Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk had approved of the U.S. bombing raids that began there in 1969.

• Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana disputed a State Department account that Prince Sihanouk had told him in 1969 about U.S. bombing raids in Cambodia.

• Former Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans Jr. told the

Senate Armed Services Committee that, while in office, he was unaware of the U.S. bombing missions in Cambodia.

The Pentagon acknowledged yesterday for the first time that Americans were involved in covert intelligence and reconnaissance patrols into Laos from the fall of 1965 until early February, 1971, and in Cambodia from 1967 to late June, 1970.

"Congress very definitely did not intend to deny Gen. Creighton W. Abrams (the U.S. commander in Vietnam) the power to gather intelligence to protect American troops in South Vietnam," said a spokesman.

In confirming the U.S.-led patrols in Laos, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said that the work involved "trail-watching in order to get some handle on the flow of enemy supplies, to get some intelligence that couldn't be gathered in any other way on what was in the base areas at a given time."

"It was not their purpose obviously to engage in ground combat," Mr. Friedheim said. "It was their purpose to operate covertly and undetected and to gather information and not to get in a fight they could avoid it. Obviously, some of them

came into contact with enemy forces and there were some casualties."

A State Department spokesman, meanwhile, said that Prince Sihanouk himself told Sen. Mansfield about the Cambodian bombing in August, 1968.

"It cannot fairly be argued that there was a violation of Cambodian neutrality," the spokesman added. "The raids lasted from March, 1969, to April, 1970, and involved 3,630 sorties."

"I don't recall that [Sihanouk's] telling him of the bombing in any way, shape or form," Sen. Mansfield said, as he prepared to testify before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee hearing on U.S. troop strength in Europe.

Sen. Mansfield said that all he could recall about bombings was that he was shown the wreckage of a U.S. plane that he had been told had strayed over the border from Vietnam and accidentally hit civilian targets.

Former Air Force Secretary Seamans, testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee today, said that he had been unaware of U.S. bombing raids against Viet Cong sanctuaries in Cambodia because, "not being in the chain of command, I was not made aware of certain special military operations, even long after they occurred."

"Such was the case with bombing missions carried out in Cambodia prior to May 1970," he said. Mr. Seamans took over the post in February, 1969, the month before the B-53 raids began. He stepped down as civilian head of the Air Force last spring.

He said that it is "hardly credible," but true, that the service secretaries stand apart from the chain of command and are "not privy to certain sensitive military operations." After testifying, he told newsmen that the raids were ordered by President Nixon and Melvin R. Laird, then secretary of defense. "They made the decisions," he said.

Mr. Seamans said that he now believes that the Army, Navy and Air Force secretaries "should be more involved in operational matters."

The 1969 U.S. bombing raids in Cambodia came to public light this week when the Pentagon acknowledged them.



QUESTIONED—John D. Ehrlichman, back to camera, being questioned by the Senate Watergate committee. From left, Sen. Howard Baker Jr., D., Tenn.; Rufus Edmisten, deputy counsel; Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., the chairman; Samuel Dash, chief counsel.

In Watergate Testimony

Ehrlichman Disputes Dean on Clemency

(Continued from Page 1)

out-of-town tryout like many of Dean's episodes," he said. He told the committee that before Mr. Dean testified he leaked a version of the Jan. 3 meeting to news media "that I had jumped up, run into the President's office and come back and said 'All right, fellows, it's all set.'"

Mr. Ehrlichman said that version "wouldn't wash" either, because logs showed no meeting between him and Mr. Nixon at the crucial time.

"Your testimony is that John Dean told an untruth," Sen. Ervin asked.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Ehrlichman said. He added that he "didn't have even a scintilla of a hint" that anyone was making an approach to James W. McCord Jr. "That whole thing was a total revelation to me and a monumental error," McCord, a convicted Watergate figure, testified early in the hearings about a clemency offer he said was relayed through former White House operative John J. Caulfield.

Mr. Ehrlichman testified that Mr. Dean might have testified as he did about executive clemency to "justify sending Caulfield to talk to McCord."

No 'Deep Six'

In another exchange with Sen. Ervin, the witness denied he had ever told Mr. Dean to get rid of a briefcase and documents found in the safe which Hunt had used as a White House consultant.

Mr. Dean had testified that after telling Mr. Ehrlichman about the contents of the safe, he told him to "shred the documents and 'deep six' the briefcase."

When you cross over the bridge on your way home, just toss the briefcase into the river," Mr. Ehrlichman, by contrast, said he had been partly responsible for having a number of people present at the opening of the safe, so that "it seems to me that it would have been folly for me at some later time to suggest that the briefcase be thrown into the flood tide of the Potomac."

He also said he never suggested shredding of anything to anybody, because "if you ever want to get rid of something in the White House, you put it in a burn bag."

He said he and Mr. Dean did discuss what to do with some papers that would be politically embarrassing if they became public.

"If we turned them over to the Washington FBI field office, they would turn up in 'Time' magazine," he said. "So Dean came up with this idea of turning them over to Pat Gray personally."

I. Patrick Gray 3d was then acting FBI director.

Legal Argument

Mr. Gray subsequently burned the materials, but Mr. Ehrlichman insisted nothing was said that would give Mr. Gray the idea he should destroy them.

"When I heard he had destroyed them, I was just nonplussed," Mr. Ehrlichman testified.

He said he told Mr. Gray that he would not back up a Gray story that Mr. Gray never got the documents.

Today's session opened with a legal argument, at the invitation of chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., from John J. Wilson, Mr. Ehrlichman's attorney, about

the possible legality of the Ellsberg break-in.

Mr. Wilson said a recent Supreme Court decision, combined with 1968 legislation, show "there is very likely a reservoir of constitutional power... in the President in the matter of national security."

He said, "There is no one living... who can assert with categorical certainty that the President of the United States does not have the constitutional power to cause the entry under what would be otherwise illegal circumstances in pursuit of foreign intelligence."

Sen. Ervin disagreed, and said the operation "to steal the doctor's notes was domestic subversion and not a defense of this country against foreign intelligence activities."

The closing clashes today between Mr. Ehrlichman and Sen. Ervin on the legality of the Ellsberg burglary became acid at times.

At one point Mr. Ehrlichman told the senator, "I think the thing you are arguing with is not to avoid dealing with."

"I am not trying to avoid anything," Sen. Ervin said, breaking in.

"Mr. Chairman, you have interrupted me," Mr. Ehrlichman said. "You have the delightful trial-room practice of interrupting something you don't want to hear. [Boos from the audience]. I'd like, if I could, to finish the sentence."

He then went on to argue a relationship between Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatric records and a possible foreign conspiracy.

No Wrong

Summing up his own view of all his activities, Mr. Ehrlichman gave an instant "yes" when Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii, asked: "You have maintained you did no wrong?"

Then, asked Sen. Inouye, why

Captured Arabs Denied Dismissal Of Israel Charges

LOD, Israel, July 25 (UPI).—A military court yesterday rejected defense arguments challenging its jurisdiction to try 10 Arabs, alleged guerrillas, who were captured by Israeli forces during a raid into Lebanon 10 months ago.

The three-man court said the defendants were eligible to appeal the decision to the civilian Supreme Court of Justice, but only after the military proceedings.

"The accused have no right to contend that the circumstances of their being brought to Israel negate the authority of this court to judge them," said Col. Aharon Alperin, president of the tribunal.

The judges were ruling on a motion challenging the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that the accused are not charged with committing crimes inside Israel.

The lawyers said the trial was the first time Israel had undertaken such a prosecution since 1961, when former Nazi commander Adolf Eichmann was convicted and hanged for ordering the deaths of European Jews in World War II. Eichmann was captured in Argentina by Israeli agents.

Broad Operation Described

White House Memos Show Plans to Discredit Ellsberg

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP).—The White House charted a concerted effort in August, 1971, to discredit Daniel Ellsberg, the former government employee who disclosed the top-secret Pentagon papers, and to make political capital of that disclosure, according to documents released by the Senate select Watergate committee yesterday.

Based on promises of help from the Departments of State, Defense and Justice and the leadership of the House Armed Services Committee, the White House effort included "a covert operation" at the office of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, an all-out adversary investigation of those who appeared the Pentagon papers and a proposed stage-managed congressional investigation of the papers.

According to the documents, submitted to the Watergate committee by former White House staff member David R. Young, these people coordinated the effort.

• J. Fred Buzhardt, then general counsel at the Defense Department and now special counsel to President Nixon.

• Robert C. Mardian, then assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Internal Security Division and now in his family's Phoenix, Ariz., construction business and under investigation in connection with the Watergate affair.

• William B. Macomber Jr., career State Department official who was then deputy under secretary of state for administration and now is the U.S. ambassador to Turkey.

Meeting Described

A memo, sent by Mr. Young to former presidential adviser John D. Ehrlichman on Aug. 28, 1971, describes a meeting that Mr. Buzhardt, Mr. Mardian and Mr. Macomber held a month earlier with Rep. F. Edward Hébert, D., La., the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Rep. Leslie C. Arends, R., Ill., the House Republican whip, in which the congressmen agreed to begin an investigation.

As explained in Mr. Young's memo, Rep. Hébert and Rep. Arends, then the ranking Republican on the House committee, "agreed that Mardian, Macomber and Buzhardt would set the format, supply the substantive data and develop the scenario."

"The plan then," as Mr. Young put it, "was to slowly develop a very negative picture around the whole Pentagon Study affair... and then to have Ellsberg's associates and supporters on the new left with this negative image."

Ultimately, Mr. Young wrote to Mr. Ehrlichman, the intended result of the congressional investigation "would be to show (1) How they were intent on undermining the policy of the government; they were supposedly serving, and (2) How they have sought to put themselves above the law."

Planting Planned

Another part of the scheme, according to Mr. Young's memo, was to coordinate the congressional investigation with the "planting" of negative information about Mr. Ellsberg in the press, perhaps including material that was to be obtained from the psychiatrist's office in the Los Angeles area.

Reached by telephone last night, both Rep. Hébert and Rep. Arends said they could not recall the meeting, or any White House efforts to force an investigation and direct and control its development.

Rep. Hébert described the contents of the memorandum as "the most ridiculous thing I ever heard... sheer fantasy." He said there had not been the "hottest suggestion by the White House that it wanted to write a scenario."

Another memo submitted to the committee by Mr. Young, dated Aug. 11, 1971, showed that Mr. Ehrlichman specifically approved a recommendation by Mr. Young and former White House aide Agil Krogh Jr., "that a covert operation be undertaken to examine all the medical files still held by Ellsberg's psychoanalyst covering the two-year period in which he was undergoing analysis."

An Approval

Underneath his approval, Mr. Ehrlichman wrote: "If done under your assurance that it is not feasible."

In testimony before the Senate Watergate committee yesterday, Mr. Ehrlichman confirmed that the initial on the memo was his, but he said that he did not realize at the time that a burglary was contemplated. Nonetheless, he argued that such a burglary was within the President's powers to protect national security.

The revelation of the burglary was a factor that led to the dismissal of all criminal charges against Mr. Ellsberg and his co-defendant, Anthony J. Russo Jr., in May in the Pentagon papers trial. A Los Angeles County grand jury now is investigating the burglary.

The documents submitted by Mr. Young, which show the extent of the White House's involvement and interest in the investigation and prosecution of Mr. Ellsberg, also included these disclosures:

• A "team" directed by Mr. Buzhardt planned "an all-out adversary interrogation" of former Defense Department of-

ficials involved in preparing the Pentagon papers and officials at the Rand Co. Santa Monica, Calif., where Ellsberg once worked.

• The Nixon administration at one time contemplated "a series of meetings" with Ellsberg, including Le Goff and Morton H. Hu who directed the task force prepared it.

• K. Dun Gifford, a aide to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, was suspected of leaking Mr. Ellsberg's papers to the New York Times and Mr. Ellsberg believed to have a "new tribulation network."

• Former White House Charles W. Colson was as Mr. Ehrlichman was to have same plan as to how and the materials obtained in Ellsberg's psychiatrist's should be used by the House.

• Mr. Gifford and officials of the Institute for Studies in Washington, D.C., and Marcus Raski were "overheard"—apparently government electronic lance.

Laird Denies Plans to Quit As Nixon Aide

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP).—Presidential confidant Melvin R. Laird yesterday denied reports that he quit the White House.

"No, I'm staying. I like it," Laird said, the former congressman and former secretary.

Mr. Laird made the comment as he left a meeting with House and Senate public relations leaders at which bills of special interest to administration were discussed in preparation for a ship meeting with President Nixon today.

GI Cut Seen By Mansfield

(Continued from Page 1)

tacked the existing deployment of 7,000 nuclear weapons in West Germany, some of them reported to be on the frontier.

It is a total income to any serious conventional scenario that doesn't go in less than two days."

Said Sen. Mansfield: "tactical" nuclear weapons either "captured" or "detonated" would have tactical nuclear weapons—some of them anchored the ground near the front and to be preparing for a 90-day conventional war.

Wrong Part of Germ

He added that "to pile military upon inconsistent large-scale move from the north German plains this, he said, "U.S. for stationed in the wrong Germany."

Sen. Mansfield said he was "based solely on what he believed that foreign should not be maintained foreign soil 28 years after."

But he said that current conditions would be decision. As just one of he noted that "GIs left in Europe cannot make meet."

"The time has come to organize action that is long due, and to prevent defeat that action under a clear political and economic could take a decade or to recommend less than a justified today," said Sen. field.

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UNDERSTAND HIS APPROVAL, MR. EHRICHMAN WROTE: "IF DONE UNDER YOUR ASSURANCE THAT IT IS NOT FEASIBLE."

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Nixon Finance Unit Ordered To Reveal '71, '72 Accounts

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UPI).—The Finance Committee to Re-elect the President was ordered yesterday to make public "a complete and accurate" account of its receipts and expenditures in the 15-month period before the current election-campaign financing law became effective last year.

The order, issued by U.S. District Court Judge Joseph C. Waddy in a lawsuit filed by Common Cause, a so-called citizens' lobby, directs the committee to file its report within 60 days from now, by Sept. 25.

The order is "just what we've

been seeking since we filed the suit last Sept. 6," Common Cause Chairman John W. Gardner said in a statement.

"Within 60 days the public will have a much clearer picture of the secret finances of the Nixon re-election campaign," he said. "Some of the murky surrounding the Watergate controversy will now dissolve... and this cover-up will have been shattered."

One-Third of Total

The order covers the period from Jan. 1, 1971 through April 6, 1972. During that period, the committee raised an estimated \$19.6 million—more than one-third of the estimated total of \$55 million raised for the campaign.

Much of the \$19.6 million was solicited by committee chairman Maurice H. Stans, a defendant in the suit, with an assurance to contributors that their identities would not be disclosed. He relied upon the election-financing law then in effect, the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925.

The \$19.6 million also included approximately \$1.7 million that was contributed in currency. Some of the cash donors now are known to have given corporate funds illegally, while others gave in hopes of solving problems with federal agencies.

A few days before the Nov. 7 election, the committee released lists of contributors who had given more than \$5 million of the \$19.6 million. The lists were said to be complete through March 10, 1972, the final reporting date under the now-inoperative 1925 law.

Recourse Available

Judge Waddy, in his order yesterday, retained custody over the suit. By doing so, he made it possible for Common Cause to seek his aid, should the citizens' lobby be dissatisfied with the completeness or accuracy of the report the committee is to file.

The report, under the order, must be filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives, the administrator of the 1925 law.

The essence of the dispute was the committee's contention that the old law, because it covered general elections and not primaries, did not affect it because President Nixon was not nominated for re-election until August, 1972.

Common Cause, however, argued that the finance committee was a "committee" as defined by the law.

Ultimately, it was the committee that proposed making a report to the House clerk.

The president's fund-raisers and their lawyers fought us every step of the way," Mr. Gardner said last night.

Common Cause lawyers Mitchell Rogovin and Kenneth Guido said they will seek immediate permission from Judge Waddy to make public all sealed records and depositions, including a list of pre-April 7, 1972, donors obtained from presidential assistant Rose Mary Woods.

U.S. Is Sued Over Alabama Syphilis Tests

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 25 (AP).—A damage suit growing out of the Tuskegee syphilis experiment was filed in federal court yesterday on behalf of blacks who, the suit says, were victims of "a program of controlled genocide."

The suit, seeking a total of \$1.8 billion, was filed by the Legal Defense Fund, an affiliate of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, against several federal and state agencies. They included the Public Health Service, which the suit says conducted the "shocking 40-year study in human experimentation," and against the state of Alabama and the Alabama State Board of Health.

Only poor, uneducated black men in rural Macon County were used in the experiment, the suit says. It denounces the study, which began in 1932, as "a program of controlled genocide" because of the race and color of the participants.

The complaint seeks \$3 million in damages for each of the 600 men who participated as unknowing victims of the experiment. It includes those still surviving, and the heirs and estate of those who have died.

The suit says the patients were never told they had syphilis and some still living did not learn about it until they were officially notified in April this year.

Twenty-six or more died from the disease. The purpose of the experiment was to determine by autopsy what syphilis does to the human body.

The suit also seeks a court order to make certain that the syphilis study is never resumed and for another injunction to prevent federal agencies from undertaking any other human experiments where participants do not give proper consent and where medical guidelines are inadequate.

State Rep. Fred Gray, a Tuskegee attorney and one of three black members of the Alabama State Legislature, signed the complaint.

Buying a Degree Is One Thing, But Charging It Is Ruled Out

By Gerald Gold

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT).—For \$25 to \$100, depending on which magazine you read, you can get an honorary degree in law, music, divinity or almost any other field—along with a disclaimer saying that it is useless.

Nevertheless, at least 808 Americans have bought them with their Diners Club cards from the London Institute of Applied Research, and New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz is not happy about it. He also has distributed to have found that the institute has no royal charter, that it is not accredited as a correspondence school, and that the address it gives in its advertisements is just a mail drop.

Under a consent judgment signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice George F. Pastel, Diners Club agreed without admitting any violation of law and for settlement purposes only—to stop permitting its cardholders to buy the degrees on credit. Diners Club also agreed to pay \$800 in court costs.

Mr. Lefkowitz charged that the London Institute's business "has the direct and tendency of undermining and debasing the integrity of the educational process in the State of New York" and that Diners Club "has aided, encouraged, facilitated and profited from the acts" of the institute.

Diners Club said that its profit on 808 sales on their credit cards was \$1,415.47, and that the institute had told them that since October, 1972, its total sales had reached over \$50,000.

The ads for the degrees also said that they could be charged through American Express or MasterCard. The attorney general's office said that American

Express denied having any contract for such charges. Master Charge has no central clearing house for such information, since individual banks are responsible for the charges. The degrees also can be paid for in cash.

For their \$25 (the price has gone up for intellectuals: An ad in the June issue of Intellectual Digest asks for \$100 for a degree; in the April issue of the Diners Club magazine, Signature, it was only \$25 or more), purchasers got a 13-by-17-inch diploma made of "the same good imitation parchment used by major British universities," with a choice of one of 10 degrees. They also got a letter saying that honorary degrees have sometimes been given for thinly disguised commercial considerations.

"Thinly disguised, indeed," the letter goes on. "As far as we know, the London Institute may be the first legitimate educational enterprise to remove the disguise altogether, and frankly sell its honorary degree freely, as an undisguised fund-raising tool."

The British consulate general has informed the attorney general's office that the institute was not empowered to award any kind of degrees, correspondence or otherwise.

On Isle of Wight

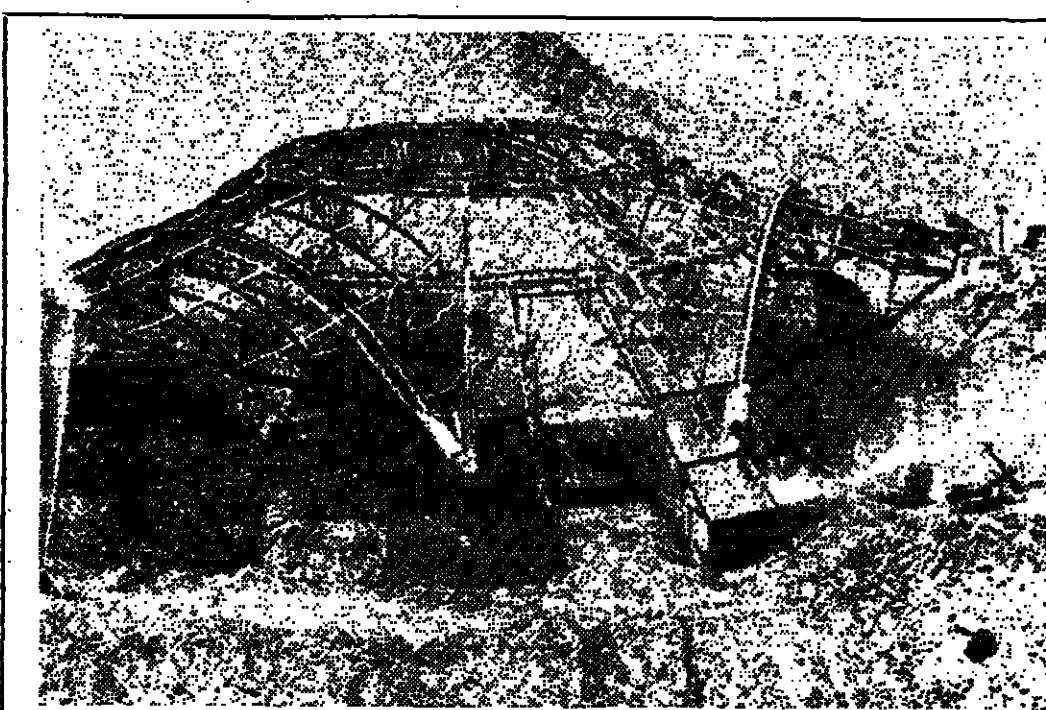
The address of the institute's owners is on the Isle of Wight, England. In a recent interview, the owners, John Bear and James Campbell, both Americans, made clear that their degrees were worthless and that the scheme was started "in the United States to finance a serious academic school." Mr. Bear lives on the Isle of Wight.

The London Institute is one of more than 35 organizations in Britain selling phony degrees, which is not illegal there.

The Diners Club case was undertaken under a state law protecting the consumer against deceptive practices. The institute carefully went out of its way in its ads and letter to make clear that purchasers would really be getting nothing for something. "Just what is the status of an honorary degree?" the letter asks. "It has no status whatsoever... Its main purpose (for the holder) seems to be to make him or her feel better."

Investigation Begins in Haiti Explosion

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 25 (Reuters).—President Jean-Claude Duvalier has ordered the formation of a commission of officers and civilians to investigate the causes of yesterday's fire in a munitions storeroom at the president's palace here which resulted in explosions and fires at the heavily guarded building. The commission will work directly under the orders of President Duvalier.



BOB HOPE'S HOME BURNS—An aerial view of the comedian's under-construction, \$3-million hilltop house near Palm Springs, Calif., that burned Tuesday. Only the roof and framework had been completed, at a cost of about \$1 million. A spokesman said Mr. and Mrs. Hope were "philosophical" about the loss and planned to go ahead with the project. Arson was ruled out, but firemen are investigating.

Japan Seeks Extradition

Libya May Try 4 Hijackers of Jet

CAIRO, July 25 (UPI).—A special Libyan government inquiry commission today resumed investigation into the hijacking of a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet with a view to putting the Arab and Japanese hijackers on trial.

The Libyan Interior Minister, Maj. El-Khwaldi el-Hamidi, raised the prospect of trying the four hijackers during a meeting last night with the 150 passengers and crew.

He asked them to submit reports of their experiences "to be used in the procedures of investigation and trial."

In Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry

spokesman said Japan will seek extradition of the hijackers.

Political Issue

He said that under the hijacking prevention treaty of Tokyo, to which Libya is a party, "Japan can ask for the extradition" if Tripoli does not consider the hijackers political militants.

After a meeting of all leaders of the major Palestinian guerrilla organizations in Beirut yesterday, the guerrilla news agency Wafa issued a statement disavowing the hijackers.

Among other things, it said the organization "Sons of the

Occupied Territories," to which the hijackers claimed they belonged, "is completely nonexistent and certainly has no connection with the occupied territories and the struggle to free them."

The Libyan interior minister stressed this guerrilla disclaimer in his talk to the passengers. He also said Libya had no connection with the hijacking and allowed the plane to land only for humanitarian reasons.

Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi is a strong supporter of the Palestinian cause. But he also is a strict disciplinarian and might be hard on the hijackers if it turned out they acted independently and damaged the cause, commentators said.

No Demands

The hijacking of the jumbo jet last Friday from Amsterdam to the Persian Gulf state of Dubai, then to Benghazi by way of Damascus, remained a puzzle because the hijackers made no demands for money or the release of prisoners.

Arab press theories included the possibility that a guerrilla woman killed by a grenade explosion Friday, may have been the leader of the group. And when she died the others—three Arabs and a Japanese—did not know their instructions.

Japan Air Lines could not fly the passengers and crew home in relief planes today because Benghazi Airport officials have not yet repaired the runway and cleared it of the wreckage of the jet.

Benghazi Airport remained closed to all except small planes and airport officials said they did not expect to reopen it before midnight.

In Benghazi, the passengers spent the day shopping and touring. The Libyan government gave them toilet articles and small items of clothing, since they lost all their baggage on the plane.

Astronauts End Preparation for Skylab-2 Flight

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., July 25 (AP).—The Skylab-2 astronauts ended their training today for man's longest space mission by practicing the link-up operation with the space station and other maneuvers they may have to perform.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration personnel here said the weather for Saturday's launching of the 56-day mission should be good, with scattered clouds and winds under 10 miles per hour.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, scientist Owen K. Garriott and Marine Maj. Jack R. Lousma, ran through their last full day of training at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. They are to fly to Cape Kennedy tomorrow to make final preparations for the launching of their Apollo spacecraft aboard a Saturn rocket.

They practiced the complex countdown procedures they will go through in the final 2 1/2 hours before the launching. They also simulated the nearly nine hours of maneuvers required to chase the 86-ton Skylab and dock with it in its orbit 275 miles above the earth.

Cosmos-577 Launched

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched today the 577th earth satellite in its Cosmos series. As usual, the purpose of its mission was not disclosed.

UN Council Gets Motion On Mideast

U.S. Veto Expected Of Unaligned Action

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 25 (UPI).—Eight nonaligned nations introduced a Middle East resolution today that seems headed for a certain U.S. veto in the Security Council.

Israel called it a "reflash of Arab distortion and calumny" and said it would provide support for Egyptian belligerency.

Indian Ambassador Samar Sen, speaking on behalf of the co-sponsoring nations—Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Panama, Peru, Sudan and Yugoslavia—put the resolution before the 15-nation council when it met this afternoon.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoah said the measure encouraged Palestinian Arab guerrillas by calling for recognition of their rights and aspirations, an element not appearing in the basic Middle East resolution adopted Nov. 22, 1947.

It is "a rehash of Arab distortion and calumny that is suggested as the Security Council's contribution to the Middle East situation," he said.

The measure deplores Israel's continuing occupation of the Arab lands, supports a peace initiative by special envoy Summar V. Jarring, which entailed Israeli withdrawal as a prelude to negotiations with the Arabs, and calls for recognition of the rights and legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian Arab refugees.

On those three grounds, unacceptable to Israel, U.S. Ambassador John Scali was expected to veto the measure when it comes to a vote, probably tomorrow, the sources said.

The sponsors counted on 13 favorable votes. China, refusing to support UN Mideast action unless it contains settlement provisions for the Palestinians, is expected to abstain.

Dayan Threatens To Quit Party Over Occupation

TEL AVIV, July 25 (Reuters).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said that he would not be able to remain on the ruling Labor alignment's list in October's general elections unless the party changed its policies toward the occupied territories and encouraged more Jewish development there.

Mr. Dayan said that such development would "create facts," which would later determine Israel's permanent boundaries.

Addressing a meeting Monday of members of the former Rafi party founded by former Premier David Ben-Gurion, which later joined the Labor party, Mr. Dayan said he opposed the present, less activist program advocated by the faction of the alignment headed by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, and including leftist Mapam members.

Closing the occupied territories to Jewish settlement was a negation of the Zionist ideal, which calls for Jewish settlement in all of Palestine, he said.

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Ahead 3-1 in Submarines, 10-1 in Cruisers

Jane's Reports Soviet Navy Gains on U.S.

LONDON, July 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Navy has a 3-to-1 advantage over the United States in submarines, has more than 10 times as many cruisers and has started to challenge America's supremacy in aircraft carriers, the authoritative annual, Jane's Fighting Ships, reports.

In its 1973-74 edition, out today, it disclosed that China has 44 submarines—some of them possibly nuclear.

"There is every likelihood," it said, "that the next few years

will see the Chinese Navy spreading its influence abroad."

It said the British Navy lacks air cover, has a "serious deficiency" in anti-submarine helicopters and is spending far too much on costly big ships rather than building more, smaller ships.

Of the U.S. Navy, Jane's said, "Great efforts are being made towards the development of new types of ships and weapons."

But it questioned whether "the United States is getting value for money" in planning to spend \$1

billion on a fourth nuclear aircraft carrier, under the name "CVN 70."

Jane's listed the Soviet submarine fleet as having 111 nuclear vessels and 305 diesel-powered craft. It said this fleet is being expanded quickly, although it gave no estimate of the number of submarines under construction.

The U.S. submarine fleet was said to have 101 nuclear submarines in service, with 23 others under construction and one in reserve. But it said that conventionally powered submarines totaled only 24, with nine in reserve.

Cruiser Ratio

The U.S. Navy, according to Jane's, has four cruisers, compared with the Russian Navy's 41. It listed U.S. frigates and destroyers as totaling 225, with 25 being built and 85 in reserve. It gave the Russian Navy's total of such vessels as 225.

The United States, Jane's indicated, still has a clear lead in aircraft carriers, with 15 in active service, two under construction and six in reserve.

But it said it has been confirmed that the Soviet Union is nearing completion at Nikolayev, on the Black Sea, of its first carrier of the 45,000-ton "Kiev" class, with a sister ship also under construction.

"They mark an impressive and logical advance by the Soviet Navy," Jane's said. It said it "not unlikely" that the Soviet Union would build six carriers of this type.

New Submarines

Jane's said the Russians also are building one or two nuclear submarines of the new 4,300-ton "Papa" type and recently built four of the 8,000-ton "Delta" type.



THE FACTORY—A view of the rear of a house in Bromley, near London, where police say a "forger's laboratory" was found. It was reportedly equipped to make banknotes.

Counterfeiting Ring Smashed In Police Raid Near London

LONDON, July 25 (Reuters).—One of the world's biggest counterfeiting rings was believed to have been smashed today following a raid on an elaborate forger's den in a quiet London suburb.

Police seized expensive printing equipment thought to have turned out millions of dollars worth of fake money in dollars, pounds, French francs and several other currencies. Two men were held for questioning.

Press reports said the forgers had printed some £10 million in dud bank notes and circulated them around the world. Scotland Yard said it could not confirm that the amount was as high as that.

For some time police have suspected that forged money from Britain was being regularly exported to Europe.

Bogus Dollars

Forgeries actually seized in last night's raid amounted to about £10,000 in Irish Republic £5 notes and about 15,000 fake American dollars, police said.

Among other items were an Australian traveler's check—possibly for copying—and a half-completed British £20 note.

British authorities were reported to have contacted Washington, Canberra and Paris among other places for help in the investigation.

Police later brought two men to court and charged them with possession of forged dollar bills.

They were Stanley Le Baigne, 39, and Charles Little, 50, of Le Baigne was also charged with actual forgery.

Both were held in custody pending a fresh hearing next week.

Scotland Yard police headquarters in London tonight

declined to comment on report that the British had had linked up some time ago a West German gang in an effort to flood Europe with fake money.

Fake \$20 Bills

The ring was said to mass-produce \$20 bills—described as flawless—and passed them in Belgium, Holland, France and Italy.

Last week, after Munich, questioned five men about forged dollar racket, it was that the ring had passed seven million worthless dollars into Europe.

Police used two trucks to away equipment from the forger's den, on the grounds large modern house in Bromley, southeast London.

The house stood on a plot opposite an exclusive golf club. Overgrown bushes and trees largely obscured the view of the street.

The listed occupier of the house was a man now serving a jail sentence for forgery, man's wife now lives in the house with her three children.

The printing presses, by police included sophisticated equipment believed to have been made in Japan. Also taken were photocopying equipment and printing ink.

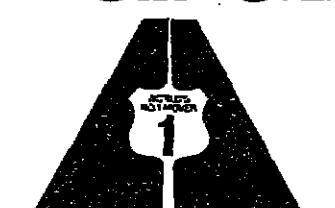
Fire Plane Crashes

BASTIA, Corsica, July 25.—One of France's can flying fire engines crashed the blaze it was helping to out in forest land around Bastia today, killing the two-man crew. The plane hit power cables, flew low over the blaze and its cargo of sea water on burning forest.

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Russia Thought to Be Near MIRV Warhead

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP).—An intensive series of flight tests of new Russian missiles during the last few months has led U.S. officials to believe that the Russians are close to developing a true MIRV type of multiple warhead for their long-range missiles.

The technique of MIRV (Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicle) involves putting several individual atomic warheads on a single missile and accurately guiding each one to a separate target. The Russians had been reported to have already developed the less accurate "buckshot" warhead, or MRV.

The United States, which already has several hundred MIRV missiles deployed on submarines and in underground silos, has held about a five-year lead on the Russians in this technology,

which has been a major factor driving the nuclear arms race.

The fact that the Russians thus far have failed to actually develop a MIRV has puzzled some U.S. officials. In recent months, informed sources have reported that the Russians appear to have made substantial progress in testing the type of "bus," or carrying vehicle, similar to that which the United States uses to disperse the multiple warheads in flight.

Doubt on Progress

There is still some doubt as to exactly how far the Russians have progressed and no firm evidence, according to intelligence sources, that the Russians have actually tested a completed version of a fully MIRV-type missile.

However, there is now a consensus that considerable progress has been made and that the Russians could have their first opera-

tional MIRV missile some time around 1975. It would still be several years more before they would be able to equip a sizable number of their missiles with these multiple warheads if they decided to undertake such an expensive project.

The MIRVs are not banned under the initial U.S.-Russian strategic arms limitation agreement. Because about 300 of Russia's missiles are large and could conceivably carry many warheads each in the future, the United States is seeking to negotiate some type of limit on these weapons.

During the recent visit to Washington of Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, there were hints that a MIRV agreement might be possible, but that it might not be arranged until the Russians acquired at least some capability in this field.

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Finns Grant Brief Asylum To Refugee

He Fled Lithuania; Arrives in London

HELSINKI, July 25 (UPI).—Finland today granted asylum to a Lithuanian refugee who fled the Soviet Union to join his family in West Germany, the government announced.

Viktor Schneider, 28, later arrived by plane in London, where he said, "It's wonderful being here in a country where you can be really happy and know that it is not going to be frowned upon." He said he plans to go to West Germany.

The decision to grant Mr. Schneider asylum was made after West Germany and the United States had intervened to ask Finnish authorities not to send Mr. Schneider back to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Schneider made his getaway from Lithuania in a rowboat, trying to get across the Gulf of Finland. He ended up in the hands of the Finnish police after he mistook a Finnish ship for a West German one and asked for assistance.

Finnish officials had said earlier they expected the government to return Mr. Schneider to the Soviet Union since he arrived in Finland without a passport and did not ask for asylum in Finland but wanted to go to West Germany.

A "German" Citizen

Under a consular agreement with the Soviet Union, Finland is obliged to return Soviet citizens arriving without identification papers. But the West German said Mr. Schneider was born of German parents and was thus a German rather than a Soviet citizen, although it was pointed out here that there are two German states.

The Finnish announcement said the United Nations Refugee Commission also intervened on Mr. Schneider's behalf and asked Finland to let him go to West Germany on humanitarian grounds.

The announcement said the government had arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Schneider was to be considered as a refugee.

"As a result, he has, at his own request, been granted permission to remain in Finland," the announcement said.

Schneider left Finland July 25, it added.

Bonn Ex-Deputy Is Investigated As Possible Spy

KARLSRUHE, Germany, July 25 (UPI).—The federal attorney's office said today it is investigating a former member of the parliamentary opposition, who alleged he sold his support to the government, on suspicion of working for intelligence agencies.

A spokesman for the attorney's office said former deputy Julius Steiner was questioned today not as a witness but as an accused. The spokesman declined to give details.

The West German news magazine Quick said Steiner, in a typewritten statement last month, admitted having worked for East and West German intelligence agencies.

Steiner is also being investigated by a parliamentary committee, which is probing his allegations that he secretly sold his vote to Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party for 50,000 marks in a key parliamentary vote last year to save the government.

But the chief whip of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, Karl Wienand, told the parliamentary investigating committee that he never paid any money to Steiner.

70 Die in Iran Floods; Heat Kills 7 in Abadan

TEHRAN, July 25 (AP).—More than 70 persons died and 4,000 were left homeless in flooding Monday and yesterday in Iran, it was reported today.

The newspaper Attelast said that 45 persons died at Eroyen, near Isfahan, and 27 more in Semrum, southwest of Isfahan. In the city of Abadan today, the newspaper Kayhan reported that seven persons died from heat stroke when the temperature reached 119 degrees.



HIGH POWERED GAS—This twin-engine Beechcraft didn't make a belly landing in the wrong spot, but was purposely placed on top of the column to attract attention, and motorists, to the gas station located near a U.S. airbase northwest of Tokyo.

Woundings Follow Lull in Violence

2 Unarmed Ulster Military Policemen Shot

BELFAST, July 25 (UPI).—Gunmen shot two unarmed military police patrolling Londonderry's Bogside today, an army spokesman said. He said both victims were "very seriously ill."

"The men were shot in the back and persons in the area have told us two youths with pistols ran from the scene," he said.

"Unarmed patrols have been fired on three times previously in the area but with only one minor casualty."

"Unarmed military police have been patrolling the former no-go areas of Bogside and Creggan since the beginning of the year. Hopefully we thought this would result in the people regaining confidence in the security forces."

The shootings broke a brief lull in Northern Ireland violence. An army spokesman had earlier reported that only one "incident" occurred today—the finding of a rifle, pistol and 388 rounds of ammunition in a Belfast house.

The spokesman said army "preventative operations" probably

Editor Dismissal Is Ruled Illegal at Il Messaggero

ROME, July 25 (Reuters).—The dismissal of the editor of Rome's leading daily newspaper, Il Messaggero, was ruled illegal yesterday by a Rome magistrate.

The magistrate agreed, in a case brought by employees of the newspaper and the National Press Federation, that the dismissal of Alessandro Perrone was a breach of Italian labor laws.

In May, rightist magazine-owner Edilio Rusconi bought 50 percent of the shares of Il Messaggero. Last month, he attempted to install Luigi Barzini, author and a former senator of the right-of-center Liberal party, as editor by dismissing Mr. Perrone, who controls the remaining 50 percent of the shares.

Mr. Perrone has refused to leave the newspaper and was supported by his staff and the Italian press in general, causing a series of strikes—one of them a 24-hour national news blackout.

U.S. Recalls Envoy At Jamaica's Request

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—Vincent de Roulet, the American ambassador whose removal was demanded by Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica, has been placed on leave and will not return to Kingston, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Manley demanded Mr. de Roulet's recall last week because the envoy, before a Senate subcommittee suggested that he promised Mr. Manley that the United States would not interfere in the 1973 Jamaican elections if Mr. Manley promised not to make a campaign issue out of nationalization of the American-owned bauxite industry.

Mr. de Roulet, 47, was still here when Mr. Manley's note was delivered to the State Department. He had been ambassador to Jamaica, his first diplomatic assignment, since 1969. He contributed \$45,000 to the 1968 Nixon campaign.

'Association' Formula to Be Worked Out

EEC Seeks Links With Poorer Nations

BRUSSELS, July 25 (AP).—The Common Market appealed today to more than 20 of the poorer countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific—most of them former British colonies—to join the EEC as associate members.

The appeal was contained in the opening speech to a two-day ministerial meeting of more than 50 countries in the Hagom Palace here.

Ivar Norgaard, Denmark's minister of external economic affairs, made the speech on behalf of the nine EEC members. The EEC foreign ministers worked out the text yesterday.

"The community is anxious to stress," Mr. Norgaard said, "that your choice is absolutely free. There is no question of making a final or irrevocable choice at the outset, of a formula of agreement with the community."

Looser Relationship

Instead of associate membership, which would involve tariff reductions and considerable aid, it may be possible for the poorer countries to arrange for looser relationships with the EEC. The Common Market said it wanted to hear from the potential

Jobert to Visit Moscow

PARIS, July 25 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert leaves tomorrow for a three-day visit to the Soviet Union during which he will sign a new agreement for scientific and technical cooperation. The agreement will complete a 10-year trade pact signed in Moscow last month.

applicants before laying out its own ideas of just what the new type of "association" would mean. This was necessary because the Common Market countries themselves have failed to agree on what association would mean.

A basic element of the relationship would be that Western Europe would help the associated nations by importing their goods at reduced tariffs. The differences arose over whether the associated nations also would cut tariffs on goods from Europe.

The French say they should, and some French-speaking African countries agree. Britain, the

Netherlands and West Germany oppose such a reciprocal arrangement.

The United States also opposes such a plan, contending that it would discriminate against its own exports to the associated countries. It has threatened that any country that grants such "reverse preferences" risks losing special tariff favors from the United States.

Channel Tunnel Decision Delayed

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—A British and French decision on whether to go ahead with building a tunnel under the English Channel has been postponed. Transport Minister John Peyton told Parliament last night.

He said three-cornered financial negotiations—between the two governments and the private companies involved—were still under way. He did not go into detail, but it was understood that some tough wrangling was going on over the size of the governments' share of the tunnel's operating profit.

A British-French treaty to activate Stage 2 of the \$2-billion project—the boring of test holes—was to have been signed July 31. Mr. Peyton said that the decision on going ahead will be published later in the summer.

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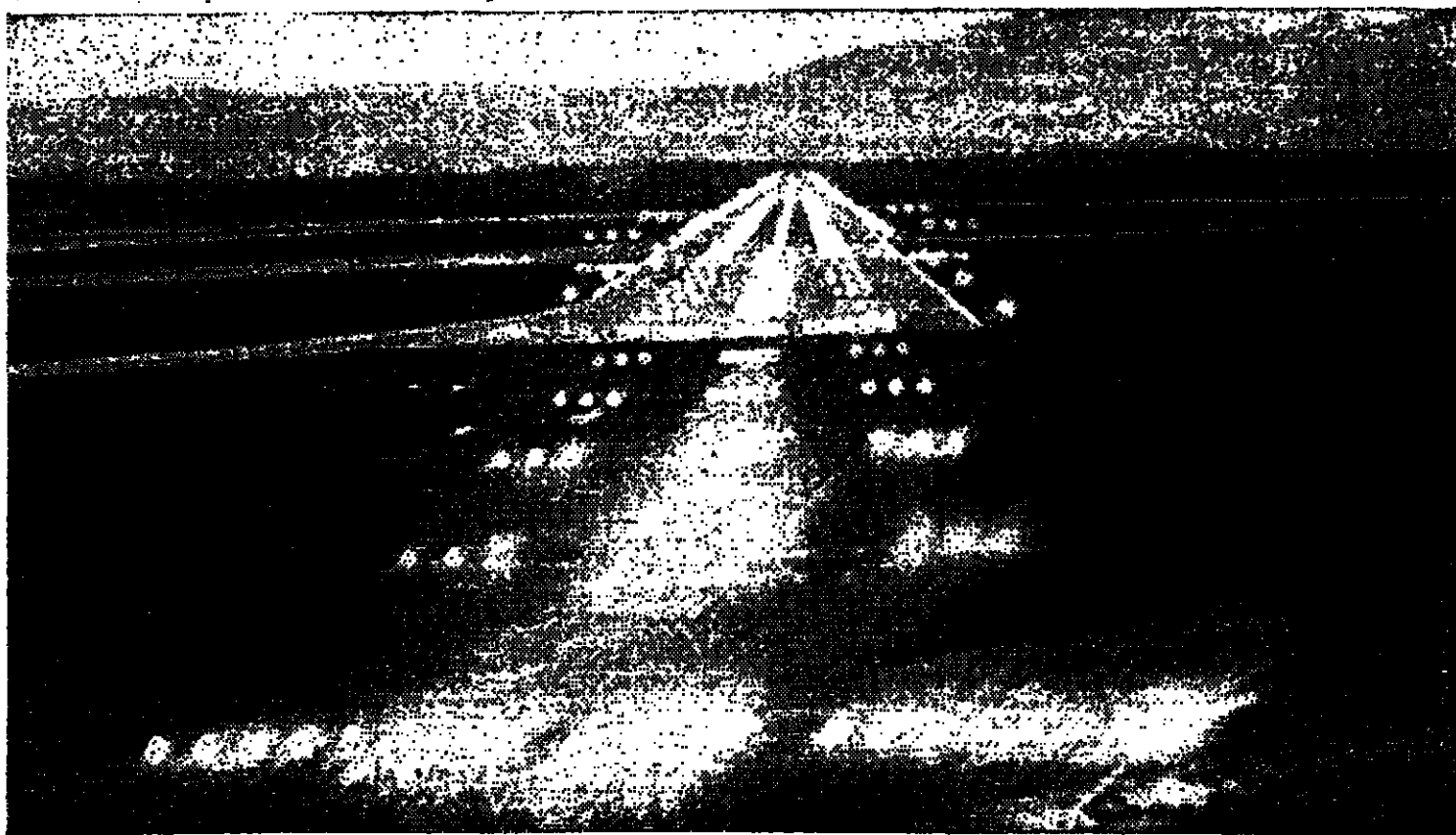


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Nixon's Capacity to Govern

The question of the impact of Watergate on Mr. Nixon's capacity to govern is becoming sharper and rarer and presumably will become more so as long as the President fails to address himself head-on to the miasma of doubts and allegations concerning his own role. Many share this judgment but the telling thing is that it is no longer held exclusively or principally, if it ever was, by those Mr. Nixon chooses to regard as his "enemies." It is now the judgment of some of his own closest aides—those most concerned with the success of his presidency and, therefore, those likely to be most sensitive to the obstacles which the larger Watergate phenomenon has placed in his path.

Now, we grant it is hard to isolate those qualities and conditions of leadership which constitute a "capacity to govern." A President with such a capacity can produce what some would regard as bad policy—or even a policy to do nothing. A President without it can strive to conceal its absence with a flurry of meetings, papers, messages, reassurances, announcements and proposals. Yet few close students of government would deny there is such a thing as an incapacity to govern effectively. It means, among other things, that a President, when he speaks, cannot be sure of a careful hearing from his supporters, let alone from his rivals. It means that he cannot be expected, out of his political incapacity, to bring to bear the full range of legitimate powers of his office—that he cannot mobilize his party or his supporters, that he cannot deal productively with his opponents, that he cannot reach out for reinforcement from the public on behalf of his policies and programs. It means that he cannot attract to his service ambitious and able men and secure their working loyalty—a risky word perhaps in these times but a necessary concept—to help him accomplish the larger purposes for which he presumably took office himself. It means that foreign governments will not accept that when they deal with him they are dealing with that substantial ongoing entity, the government of the United States. It means, in a word, that people do not take him seriously.

We would not claim that by each of these tests Mr. Nixon's presidency has been irretrievably devalued. Indeed, in respect to one of them, the quality of men he has recently established in key jobs—we have in mind, among others, Melvin R. Laird, Elliot L. Richardson, James R. Schlesinger—he may stand higher than ever. Look closely, though, at the overall judgments offered by Mr. Nixon's own men.

His former top domestic adviser, John Ehrlichman, has acknowledged in an interview that Watergate has had "an immediate impact in weakening his clout with Congress—that's been observable." Mr. Nixon would have vetoed three appropriations bills which he signed. Mr. Ehrlichman suggested, "if he had been in the same relative strength position with the Congress as he was in February." Efforts by Melvin Laird, who re-

placed Mr. Ehrlichman, to revive the principles of the administration's family assistance plan seem doomed.

Whether Mr. Nixon has the influence to secure legislation to carry forward his new federalism program, which was in trouble anyway, is an open question. Appropriations, welfare reform, new federalism—we are speaking of the central domestic issues of the presidency of a man who told the American people, in a speech in 1968, that he was seeking the office "not because the presidency offers a chance to be somebody, but because it offers a chance to do something."

"Today, it offers a greater opportunity to help shape the future than ever before in the nation's history. And if America is to meet its challenges, the next President must seize that opportunity."

In foreign affairs, the situation is hardly different. A few days ago a distinguished gentleman who was identified as "official sources" conceded to newsmen that Watergate had cost the chief executive congressional consent for indefinite bombing in Cambodia. This apparently will mean that one principal purpose of Mr. Nixon's various secret and public attacks on Cambodia over the last four years—to destroy the Cambodian sanctuaries—is on the verge of being wiped out. In Mr. Nixon's own terms, this is a staggering loss. Dr. Henry Kissinger, chief White House national security adviser, offers an even broader judgment in the current Newsweek: "Is it possible to insulate foreign policy from the general difficulties we are facing as a nation? I don't know the answer, but that is the question that torments me." Dr. Kissinger fears, his interviewers report, that the domestic support and foreign respect needed for a successful foreign policy are in jeopardy. Many others share his fears. Again, we are speaking of perhaps the central ambition of the Nixon presidency, of what the candidate himself described in 1968 as "this honor—this destiny—that beckons America, the chance to lead the world at last out of turmoil and onto that plateau of peace man has dreamed of since the dawn of time."

Mr. Nixon noted in the same 1968 speech: "Theodore Roosevelt called the presidency 'a bully pulpit'; Franklin Roosevelt called it 'preeminently a place of moral leadership.' And surely one of a President's greatest resources is the moral authority of his office." We could not agree more, and we believe it to be central to any discussion of the President's capacity to govern that, by the latest Gallup poll, three of four Americans believe that Mr. Nixon was involved to some degree in Watergate, and the number of those who believe he should be compelled to leave office has risen since late June from 18 percent to 24 percent. In the last analysis, these are the indices, reflecting public respect as well as support, that define the authority of a President and, in turn, determine his capacity to govern.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

France and Europe

France's efforts to dominate in the councils of the European community have lately become more than usually disturbing, both in substance and in manner. Not since the days of Gen. de Gaulle at his most dictatorial have her partners been so outraged as on Monday, when Mr. Jobert sent the other eight foreign ministers on a wild goose chase to Copenhagen. They were, you see, discussing coordination of their policies with a view to President Nixon's visit in the autumn. But if they had done this in Brussels—whether they had to rush in a fleet of chartered aircraft for a delayed meeting the same night—this might have implied that the Commission in Brussels has some contact with foreign policy as distinct from mere economics. If there is to be a permanent location for discussions on foreign policy, France wants it in Paris.

Mr. Jobert went out of his way to be off-hand about America. The formation of a European identity, he said, must proceed at its own pace without reference to America. His colleague Mr. Chirac calls America's restrictions on soy bean exports "aggression" against Europe, which should not be dependent on "foreigners." The French tone was the same Tuesday regarding British regional policy. It will be the same on Commonwealth countries' relations with the European community.

France's uncooperative high-handedness has increased with her misgivings about Germany's Ostpolitik and the isolationist trend in America. A sound instinct for self-preservation impels all her partners to react in a diametrically opposite manner. They are

driven to draw closer together and to show sympathetic understanding for America's problems. Any bird trying to rule the European roost in these dangerous times would not even save its own neck.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Nixon and the Subpoenas

There is some reasonable suspicion that the President was party to the conspiracy. Will the Supreme Court find that in these circumstances Mr. Nixon has, because of the separation of powers, the right to withhold the vital evidence?

On this question could turn the impeachment of the President. If Mr. Nixon continues to refuse both Sen. Ervin and Mr. Cox, and the Supreme Court rules in favor of either, then he will face a subpoena backed by the authority of the Supreme Court. If he then again refused to release the evidence, the only remaining constitutional resource would be to impeach him, and it would have the strongest possible justification behind it. If the Supreme Court finds in favor of the President that will not remove the sting from his refusal to produce the vital evidence, but it might reduce the likelihood of impeachment.

If one accepts President Nixon's letter, he has embarked on this great constitutional crisis in order to prevent the disclosure of evidence which would not be decisive one way or the other. Even if he is telling the truth, he has decided on an astonishingly dangerous gamble, with the presidency of the United States at stake.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

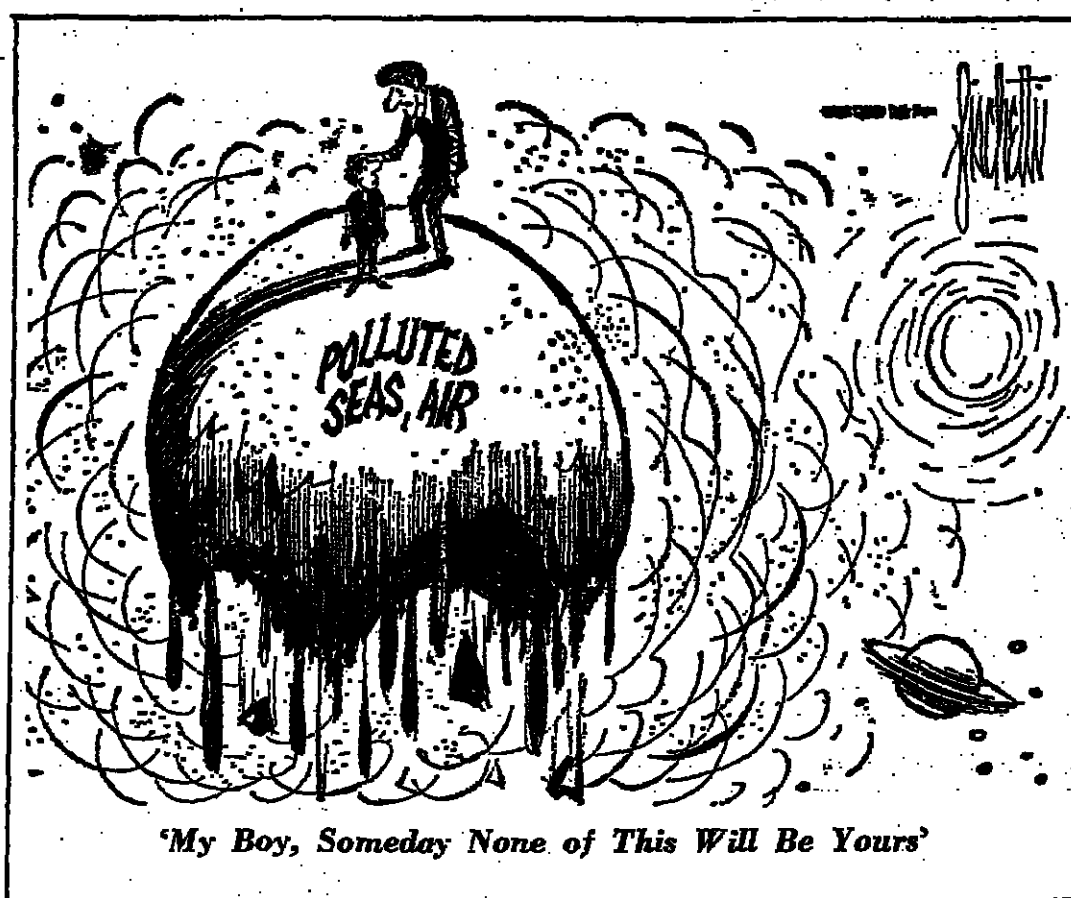
July 26, 1898

MADRID—At the present moment Spain is absolutely and keenly eager to find an opportunity for peace negotiations. Secretary of State Day seems to have given an opening, and it may not be useless to state that just now peace would be very easy upon the only probable basis—that is to say, the independence of Cuba under an American guarantee with the goodwill of Spain.

Fifty Years Ago

July 26, 1923

BERLIN—The specter of Communist trouble has been conjured up by the recent food riots and the fatal clashes which took place in Frankfurt on Monday. The working classes appear to be in an ugly mood over the rise in the cost of living. The Communist demonstration all over Germany scheduled for Sunday next is spreading alarm, and preventative measures are likely to be discovered at the cost of bloodshed.



Presidents, Too, Are Bound by Law

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—President Nixon's argument against letting the Watergate investigators hear his secret tapes rests, in the end, on the premise that the President must decide on his own where the public interest lies. He has played the tapes and given his judgment. His discretion must be absolute.

It is a familiar vision in this White House: a presidency free of all the entangling constraints of law, free of the need for accommodation with Congress. Such a view of presidential power formed Mr. Nixon's conduct of the war in Vietnam and its extension into Cambodia. Such a view underlay the Watergate crimes.

There it was in John Ehrlichman's testimony, the same assumption of presidential hegemony. He saw nothing "embarrassing" about White House agents breaking into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, he said, because Presidents have inherent power to do that. And he said Mr. Nixon agreed: "He considered it to be well within the constitutional obligation and function of the presidency."

It is so easy to slide from an asserted national security need to a claim of absolute presidential power to meet it. There is a glimpse of that thought process just now in an unlikely place, "First Monday," a monthly journal published by the Republican National Committee.

Plan for Surveillance

The July issue contains a defense of the secret internal security plan adopted by President Nixon in 1970, then rescinded five days later because of J. Edgar Hoover's objections. That was the plan for wiretapping, bugging, burglary, opening of citizens' mail and other surveillance. Mr. Nixon approved it, despite advice that it included "clearly illegal" measures.

The defense in "First Monday" consists largely of an extended argument that there was, in fact, a genuine threat to internal security in 1970. The paper quotes various authorities on the extensive political violence across the United States between 1963 and 1970, especially on campuses. The implied conclusion is that this entitled the President to do what he did.

One may agree that campus and other political violence in that period was extremely serious. I do. But it does not follow that the President was therefore justified in acting on his own in secret, in disregard of Congress. In the setting of American constitutionalism, it would be hard indeed to think of a greater non sequitur. For the Constitution entrusts the lawmaking power to Congress—"in both good and bad times," as Justice Hugo Black once wrote.

One way to test the legitimacy of the 1970 Nixon security plan, in terms of democratic theory, is to try to imagine what might have happened if the President then had put to Congress the case for emergency police measures. Would legislation authorizing burglary and eavesdropping, in the sole discretion of the executive, have passed? Hardly.

There was strong concern in Congress then about revolutionary bombings and violent demonstrations. But there was also concern about official lawlessness—about the invasion of Cambodia, for example, and the Kent State murders that federal and state authorities did not prosecute. And there would have been the deepest resistance to the creation of a secret police apparatus in the United States.

In short, whatever legislation Congress enacted would have been a compromise of conflicting in-

terests. That is the way democracy works: slowly, perhaps trustingly, but more safely than systems of concentrated power.

All that is obvious enough. What is extraordinary is that it should be overlooked by men who call themselves conservatives. For it is the conservatives in modern American history who have opposed concentration of power, especially in the presidency.

The great legal battle was fought against a liberal Democratic President—Harry Truman, when he seized the country's steel mills to prevent a strike in 1952. The Supreme Court found that he had tried to exercise a power confined to Congress, the power to legislate.

"Absence of authority in the President to deal with a crisis," Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote, "does not imply want of power in the government. Conversely, the fact that power exists in the government does not vest it in the President. The need for new legislation does not enact it."

The Ehrlichman testimony and the President's refusal to disclose the tapes, taken together, suggest that there has been a basic decision in the White House to concede nothing to stand on the theory of unlimited presidential power. The constitutional answer that will come from the courts in due course is foreshadowed by the steel case: Presidents, too, are bound by the law.

Trade and Exit Visas

By J. William Fulbright

WASHINGTON.—With a view to coercing the Soviet government into removing present and all future restrictions on Jewish emigration, Sen. Henry M. Jackson has offered an amendment to the trade bill pending in Congress which would deny most-favored-nation trade treatment as well as credits to "nonmarket economy" countries—which is to say Communist—which deny or heavily tax emigration by their citizens.

Most-favored-nation treatment, as you know, is not a special privilege but simply a promise not to discriminate against one country's trade as against another's; withholding most-favored-nation treatment is therefore a sanction, serving to injure or discriminate against a country's trade.

I emphasize this well-known fact so as to make it clear that the issue is not one of privileged treatment for the Soviet Union, which I do not favor, but one of discrimination against the Soviet Union, which I also do not favor.

I do not favor this measure because the purpose it is meant to serve exceeds the interests and responsibilities of the United States. In a world beset with dangers and injustices, it is essential to discriminate between the greater and the lesser and to concentrate efforts on those areas which are both important and tractable.

Learning to live together in peace is the most important issue for the Soviet Union and

the United States, too important to be compromised by meddling—even idealistic meddling—in each other's affairs.

It is simply not within the legitimate range of our foreign policy to instruct the Russians to treat their own people, any more than it is Leonid I. Brezhnev's business to lecture us on our race relations or on such matters as the Indian protest at Wounded Knee. We would, quite properly, resent it, and so do they.

Consider how the American people would have responded if Brezhnev had canceled his recent visit because of the Watergate, or taken the occasion to lecture us on political corruption. We would, of course, tell Brezhnev to get stuffed, regardless of our own dismay over the Watergate.

In fact, the General Secretary was the model of propriety. Before leaving Moscow, he told a group of American reporters that "it would be quite indecent and quite unsuitable for me to intervene in that affair in any way." As to the Jackson amendment, Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet Union had in fact relaxed its emigration controls. Although the extent of that relaxation is disputed, it is acknowledged even by supporters of the Jackson amendment that the Soviet government has in fact permitted the emigration of a great many Soviet Jews.

There is no limit to the mischief to be wrought by a policy of having debate upon sweeping standards of morality. The Jack-

The McCarthy Case And Sen. Sam Ervin

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON.—"I can now swear, with a clear conscience, on the altar of Almighty God, that my decision as a member of the select committee was based solely upon the evidence considered in the light of the relevant constitutional principles..."

The speaker was Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., now chairman of the Senate select committee investigating the Watergate scandal. But the words were uttered nearly two full decades ago, in defense of the findings of an earlier Senate select committee which helped to close out a turbulent chapter in American history.

It was that committee which, with Sam Ervin's vigorous support, recommended the censure of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy.

There are obvious differences between the two investigations. But there are enough similarities so that long-time Ervin watchers believe the senator's reasoning and conclusions on Sen. McCarthy may help to forestall his ultimate judgment on Watergate and on Richard Nixon.

The McCarthy case, like Watergate, was unprecedented.

Both raised profound questions about the political process and, many thought, threatened the underpinnings of the republic.

In each case, Sen. Ervin was at first reluctant to become involved. Yet on both occasions his reputation for legal scholarship and judicious judgment gave him a major role to play.

Emphasis on Issues

During his 19 years in the Senate, Sam Ervin has reserved his deepest passion for what he perceives to be great issues and has sought to avoid focusing on personalities.

"The significant thing about his position on McCarthy," said one Ervin aide, "is that, after carefully studying the facts and the law, he was willing to make

a strong condemnation person."

Characteristically, Sen. Ervin summed up his conclusion on McCarthy with one apocryphal hill country anecdote now so familiar to U.S. television viewers.

On Nov. 15, 1954, during Senate debate on the 21c censure resolution, Sen. Ervin called Uncle Ephraim "whose body was all bent distorted with arthritis."

It seems that Uncle Ephraim attended a religious n where members of the cotion were called upon to to their religious experience "Brother Ephraim," the p asked, "suppose you tell u has the Lord done for you As Sen. Ervin told it, Ephraim arose with his be distorted body, and said, 'B he has might high ruin! And that, Sen. Ervin's colleague, "is about wh McCarthy has done to S

Some aspects of the debate over Sen. McCarthy to mind aspects of the Wa controversy.

A Legal Role

Just as President Nixon declined to appear before Watergate committee, Sen. Ervin had avoided appearing before a Senate subcommittee investigating charges of fl and political misconduct him.

At the time, Sen. Ervin words much like those since used during the Wa controversy: "One legal based on decision after d is that if a charge is made a person which he would n answer or explain, and s son fails to answer that or offer an explanation, th ers of the facts may as h have thereby impliedly a the truth of the charge."

In 1954, Sen. McCarthy to undermine the credibil the committee investigati, by challenging the integ its members, a tactic wh Watergate committee me suspect is being used a them.

Sen. Ervin maintained, Sen. McCarthy's charges beside the point. "... i t port of the select commi righteous, it is wholly imma whether it was made by m men. The question before Senate is the validity o report.

"I submit further, that report of the select com is unsound, then it is im whether the report was m. a committee whose member as pure as the aspirations angels."

Richard Nixon was not d involved in the McCarthy troversy. But as vice-pre he presided over some of th ate debates. And Sen. managed to use Mr. Nixon's in rebutting criticism of the committee.

Sen. McCarthy, Sen. noted, had complained h being persecuted because anti-Communism, a charge Sen. Ervin said "has no substance than the shadow of a deer."

Sen. Ervin then reled o names of politicians wh rigorously opposed Comu and yet escaped senatorial igation. First on his li, "Vice-President Nixon."

As the Watergate he progress, Sen. Ervin's many comments seem to be more stern and foreboding. An Sen. Ervin sees a parallel his attitude toward Sen. Carthy.

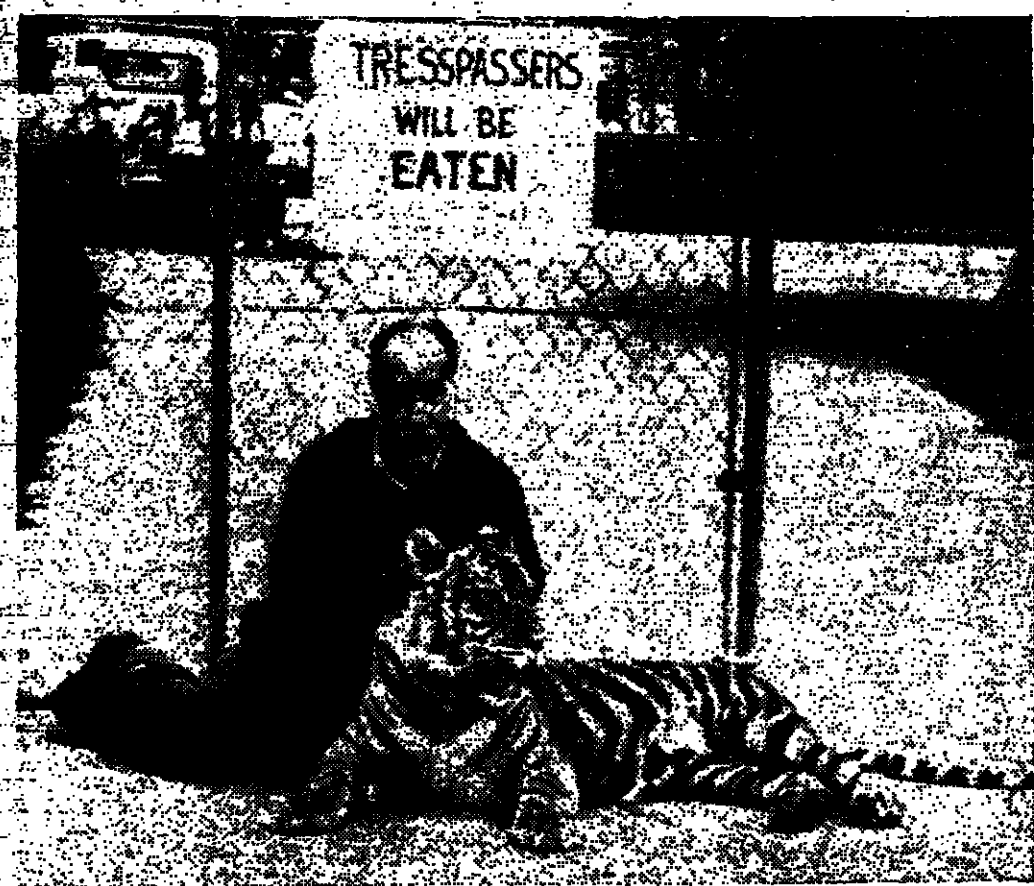
But by his own account, Sen. Ervin entered the f only a few months before McCarthy hearings began, h the impression that, by and Sen. McCarthy was doing j ob in his self-proclaimed t the symbol of resistance to munist subversion."

His experience on the committee sharply altered opinion.

No one knows what Sen. I final verdict on President will be when the select com he chair makes its report next year.

But his feelings about Sen. Carthy were unequivocal. Issue before the American is simply this," Sen. Ervin on Nov. 15, 1954. "Does the ate of the United States enough manhood to stand Sen. McCarthy?"

The answer was not lo coming. On Dec. 1, the f voted 67 to 20 to condemn McCarthy. Though Sen. Carthy himself remained i Senate until his death in at age 84, McCarthyism had ended three years before.



OVERSTATEMENT, BUT...—Bob Elgin, director of the Des Moines, Iowa, children's zoo, and Bruce the tiger pose at the zoo gate after patrolling the grounds. Mr. Elgin said he started the patrols after troubles last year with vandals. He said the animals would not eat intruders, just knock them down and hold them.

'Paradoxical' Amphetamine Danger Seen

Initial Drowsiness Noted in U.S. Study

BOSTON, July 25 (AP)—Using amphetamines to increase alertness can be dangerous because of an unexpected drowsiness which occurs soon after taking the drugs, researchers said today.

This paradoxical finding came in a study using a stimulant commonly known as Dexedrine. A majority of subjects in the study became drowsy and showed decreased alertness within the first hour after taking the drug, which is known as an "upper."

The study said that an hour or two after taking the drugs, subjects showed desired effects of alertness and increased brain activity.

But the researchers said the unexpected initial drowsiness and an increased feeling of sadness in some subjects were dangers of which most users were unaware. They cautioned persons about taking the drug when alone and depressed, or when driving an automobile.

Yearlong Study

The yearlong study, funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, was conducted at Boston State Hospital by Dr. Joseph J. Tecce, the director of the hospital's Laboratory of Neuropsychology, and Dr. Jonathan O. Cole, the chairman of psychiatry at Temple University.

Dr. Tecce said the study looked into the effects of psychoactive drugs on normal persons. He described the 30 persons in the study as "extremely" healthy mentally and physically, and with no history of drug use.

Dr. Tecce said the study "focused on an electrical brain wave" which is a "sensitive indicator of alertness in humans."

In the first hour after taking a moderate dose, 10 milligrams of Dexedrine, Dr. Tecce said, seven subjects showed "an expected alertness in behavior and an increase in brain activity."

A paradox.

The report said the other 13 subjects "showed a paradoxical drowsiness and suppression" of brain activity.

"Clearly the assumption that amphetamines is simply a stimulant of the central nervous system appears to need revision," Dr. Tecce said.

"One of our main concerns now is to discover what psychological differences between people might explain these paradoxical and nonparadoxical responses to amphetamine."

Dr. Tecce said precautionary statements by amphetamine manufacturers do not mention drowsiness as a possible side effect.

Adolf Hoffmeister

PRAGUE, July 25 (Reuters).—Adolf Hoffmeister, 70, a Czech artist, died in his sleep today, the Czech news agency reported.

Mr. Hoffmeister had been suffering from a heart ailment.

Mr. Hoffmeister was perhaps best known for his caricatures, but he also excelled as a writer, painter, collageist, translator, stamp designer and teacher. He published his first book at the age of 19, and five years later began drawing caricatures.

He was the Czechoslovak ambassador in Paris between 1948 and 1951.

He had been in official disgrace because of his support for the liberal reforms of the Alexander Dubcek regime, which was ousted in 1968.

Although he has been officially decorated as a national artist, the Czechoslovak authorities refused to allow him to publish or exhibit his works in Czechoslovakia since the fall of the Dubcek regime and refused to allow him to leave the country.

Bhutto Has Talks With Pompidou

PARIS, July 25 (AP).—Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrived from London today and lunched with President Georges Pompidou at the Elysee Palace.

Mr. Bhutto said after the meeting that he had had "very useful and productive" talks with Mr. Pompidou. He declined to answer questions from newsmen about possible arms sales by France to Pakistan.

Man Ate Balloons of Hashish; Internal Privacy Is His Defense

BALTIMORE, July 25 (Reuters).—A Baltimore man may escape prosecution on a charge of smuggling hashish because of his rights to the privacy of the contents of his digestive system.

Police said that while in Casablanca last Thursday, Charles Venner, 30, put the hashish in 17 gaily colored balloons, which he swallowed. He then flew home to Baltimore, but on Saturday was taken to a hospital suffering from a drug overdose.

Police and hospital officials said one of the balloons had ruptured inside his intestines, causing the overdose. The officials watched Mr. Venner for the next three days and recovered the other dope-filled balloons as they passed from his body.

Police now say they intend to prosecute Mr. Venner, but the head of the Maryland Drug Abuse Administration, Lt. Robert Evans, questioned whether they could.

A Maryland law says, "The facts or results from any examination to determine the existence of illegal or prohibitive drugs in a person's body shall not be admissible as evidence."

Mr. Evans said this applied to drugs seized after they had passed through a person's body.

Mr. Evans said the police had a duty to enter the hospital and seize the hashish—worth an estimated \$30,000—to prevent its reaching its intended market, but the drug could not be used as evidence against Mr. Venner.

Lansky Is Found Not Guilty Of 3 Tax Evasion Charges

MIAMI, July 25 (Reuters).—Reputed underworld figure Meyer Lansky was acquitted today of income tax evasion charges in U.S. District Court here.

The 71-year-old Lansky was found not guilty on all three counts, one of conspiracy to evade taxes and two of filing fraudulent returns for 1967 and 1968.

The case turned largely on whether Lansky, who suffers from a heart condition, received \$22,000 in "markers" (gamblers' IOUs) resulting from gambling junkets to the Colony Sporting Club in London.

Admitted Mafia member Vincent Teresa testified last week that he delivered the markers on two occasions in 1968 to Lansky and to Dino Cullini in Miami.

However, Lansky's wife Thelma testified yesterday that her husband could not have been in Miami at the time of one of the alleged payments because he was in Boston recovering from a hernia operation. Lansky did not testify at the week-long trial.

Cullini also was indicted, but he is a fugitive.

The government had charged that Lansky failed to list most of the \$22,000 on his tax returns for 1967 and 1968.

Today's verdict did not end Lansky's legal troubles. He is currently appealing a one-year sentence for contempt of court, stemming from his failure to obey a grand-jury subpoena.

He faces another tax evasion trial in New York and a trial in Las Vegas, on charges of "skimmed" casino profits.

U.S. Newsmen Still Missing; Puzzle Added

His Air Ticket Used, He Is Not Remembered

PALERMO, Sicily, July 25 (AP).—Jack L. Begon, missing American television correspondent, was still being sought by Sicilian police today. But Palermo's deputy police chief added a new note of mystery to the disappearance.

The deputy, Giuseppe Zucca, said he found no concrete evidence that Mr. Begon had come to Sicily Sunday, although a Rome-Palermo air ticket in his name was used.

Mr. Begon, a producer-correspondent for the American Broadcasting Company in Rome, disappeared mysteriously in Rome Sunday. He was booked on the Palermo flight Sunday morning, and his car was found in the parking lot of Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport. Police said the ticket was used.

Airport personnel who checked in the passengers for the Palermo flight told police they saw no passenger resembling Mr. Begon, a heavy-set man of 62 with a thick mustache.

Probe of Mafia

Mr. Begon's colleagues said the correspondent was in Palermo Friday and said he might return Sunday for an investigative report on the Mafia.

Before leaving home Sunday, Mr. Begon told his wife that he was going to a Rome suburb villa to interview actor Richard Burton and his wife, actress Elizabeth Taylor.

His colleagues in the ABC office in Rome said they found his desk in disarray and his glasses shattered on the floor. One million lire (\$160,000) was missing from the ABC office. Mr. Begon's wife, Mary, told police her husband was near-sighted and could not have driven to the airport without his glasses.

Earlier this year Claire Sterling, another U.S. correspondent in Rome, received threatening phone calls after her articles on the Mafia.

And three years ago, Mauro de Mauro, news editor of a Palermo daily, disappeared after a series of Mafia exposures.

Mr. Begon produced a report on the Mafia for ABC last fall. One of his colleagues said the correspondent was particularly interested in how the underworld channeled its money in and out of Italy.

Lisbon General To Mozambique

LISBON, July 25 (AP).—The Portuguese government today announced the appointment of a new commander in chief for its African territory of Mozambique, where Portuguese troops have been accused of massacres of blacks who aided guerrillas.

Gen. Tomas Jose Basto Machado succeeds Gen. Kaulza de Aragao as head of the forces fighting guerrilla liberationists.

Gen. Machado, 59, was the commander of the Tamar military region, northeast of Lisbon, from 1970 to 1972, when he was named the adjutant general of the army in the capital. He will assume his new post early next month.

Gen. Aragao led the campaign against the guerrillas for more than four years. Official sources said his reassignment had no connection with the massacre charges.

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| 38 | Willy Rizzo |
| | Contemporary Furniture |
| 50 | MARIE MARTINE |
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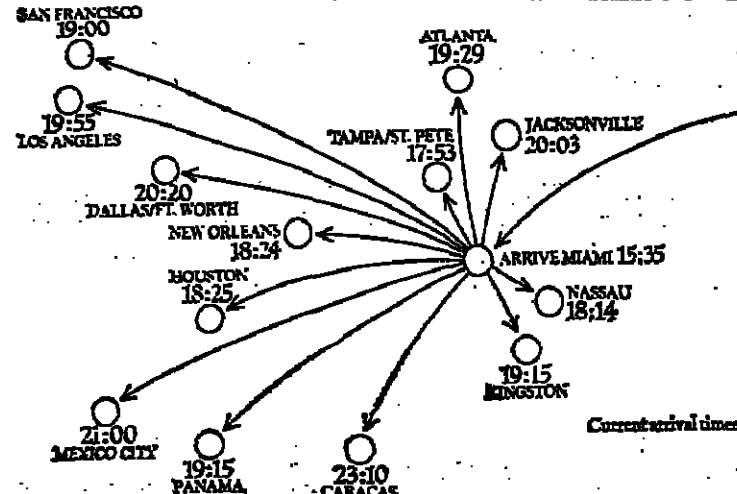


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Louis St. Laurent, 91, Ex-Premier of Canada

OTTAWA, July 25 (CND).—Louis St. Laurent, 91, prime minister of Canada from 1948 to 1957, died today at his residence in Quebec City.

The death of the one-time Liberal party leader was announced in the House of Commons by Acting Prime Minister Mitchell W. Sharp, and both the Commons and Senate adjourned out of respect.

"Canada has lost a great leader," said Mr. Sharp. "But his work lives on and his name will always be associated with qualities that are respected and admired by persons in all parts of the country."

While a strong and successful partisan leader, Mr. St. Laurent, a French-Canadian, won the respect and affection of Canadians in all parties because of his kindness and courtly manner. He became the symbol of national unity.

Late Comes

He entered public life late, when he was nearing 60.

As prime minister, he directed Canada out of the status of a dominion in the British Empire. An outstanding international lawyer, he brought about an end to the system of appeals that had made the Supreme Court of Canada subservient to the Privy Council in London.

He worked, without final success, for a Canadian constitution to supersede the British North America Act, on which the Confederation of Canada was founded in 1867. He obtained in 1982 the appointment of the first native-born Canadian as governor general of Canada, Vincent Massey. He led a successful fight in the Canadian Parliament for abolition of the United Nations Charter. And in 1949, he negotiated the entry of Newfoundland, a British colony, as Canada's 10th province.

Retired at 75

After his defeat by John Diefenbaker's Conservatives in 1957, Mr. St. Laurent retired at 75 to private life in Quebec City. In an interview on his 88th birthday, on Feb. 1, 1970, he said he believed "as firmly as ever" that the challenge of separatists who would take Quebec out of Canada would fail.

"The majority of the people of Quebec are convinced that we must remain united with the rest of Canada," he said.

Mr. St. Laurent was born in Compton in eastern Quebec in 1882. His father, J. B. Moise St. Laurent, was a village storekeeper, and his mother, Mary Anne Broderick St. Laurent, was of Irish parentage. Mr. St. Laurent often recalled that he

New York City Seizes 7 Films, Cites Obscenity

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP).—The city seized seven allegedly hard-core pornographic films yesterday under the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision allowing communities to set their own obscenity standards.

Among the films seized was "Behind the Green Door," playing at four theaters, starring Marilyn Chambers. She also appears in soap advertising.

The others were "The Whistle-Blowers," "The New Comers," "The Innocent Abroad," "Monica," "Daughter of Mona," "Lecher" and "Blowjobs."

The arrests of those responsible for showing or distributing the films were ordered, and warrants were issued for seizure of the films.

Relying on the Supreme Court decision, criminal court judges here for the past several days have been viewing motion pictures considered to be obscene by the Police Department Public Morals Division and representatives of the district attorney and corporation counsel.

The jurors concluded that the films were obscene.



The Private World of Masters and Johnson

By Myra MacPherson

ST. LOUIS (UPI)—William Masters and Virginia Johnson live in a \$100,000 suburban retreat, a 15-minute car ride from their sex research and therapy clinic in St. Louis.

Masters and Johnson—working partners for 17 years and husband and wife for two and one-half—have spent considerably money on privacy.

"All our investment is in those trees to block out the road," Johnson said, pointing to a tall clump of greenery. There are two disconcerting Doberman pinschers who will attack on command and who sprawl at night in the hallway by the Masters' bedroom door.

Once inside, the private world of Masters and Johnson is, by their own account, almost uninteresting and unimaginative outside of what we do," he said. "We're stuffy people." (His wife says "conservative.") "By the time you concentrate so hard on a single focus, you're certainly stuffy as hell."

Masters was in the swimming pool, his glistening bald head surfacing above the goggles he wears to keep the chlorine from his sensitive, always slightly staring green eyes. His daily summer workout is "hydrotherapy," his idea of torture is a party.

A Quiet Dinner

"I'm sort of a bastard. I'm no good with people. Never have been and never will be. By choice and design I'm not a people person. I don't have many friends. I don't have the type of personality that attracts people (His wife says, "Bill tolerates

people and nothing more"). Their idea of socializing is a "quiet dinner together. Really, we don't go anywhere," he says repeatedly.

It is hard to imagine this couple, each dying to lose 35 pounds and at times submerged in domestic trivia ("The men are coming to spray the bushes tomorrow, dear") as the white-coated monsters some critics see, because they were the first people—and to date, the only ones—who openly studied human beings engaging in sexual relations and masturbation in a laboratory setting.

Dr. Alfred Kinsey observed a small number of couples and reported some facts on the physiology he saw. But he did not say how he learned them.

When "Human Sexual Response," the findings of their laboratory studies, became a 1966 best seller translated into several languages, Masters and Johnson became household names around the world.

"That highly technical book (Masters is fond of quoting one review: "The most purchased, least read, best seller") was followed in 1970 by "Human Sexual Inadequacy," which told of the problems many people have with a function Masters and Johnson repeatedly call as "natural as breathing," and "one's birth-right."

While praised by many, they have also been accused of advocating mechanical push-button sex; of exalting technique, of debasing the idea of love—or at the very least affection—as important in the act of sex. They deny this and speak often of the touching, holding and caring needed to make sex fulfilling.

Though Masters and Johnson zealously protect their private life, they decided to let a reporter interview since their marriage because of the very "white-coated monster" conceptions some people have of them. "We've had so many weird stories about us, that we thought now may be the time to let people see how we really do live," she said.

Masters' first wife divorced him in August, 1970, on grounds of desertion. (Masters moved out of his first home in December, 1968). Masters, now 57, and Johnson, 48, were married in February, 1971. When Johnson went to work with Masters in 1957, she had been divorced a year from local band leader George Johnson, with whom she used to sing ("Those were the days of the Casanova Ballroom").

That marriage is relatively well known, but Johnson revealed two other previous marriages, dropped casually into the story of her pre-Masters life. "The first, I was only 19 and that lasted two days. He was a political figure and a 19-year-old bride was clearly not for him. He's now dead." The second was a "much older" lawyer. "I assumed we married to have a family. When I realized he had no intention whatsoever of taking on that responsibility, I got a divorce." She adds that "sex was never a problem in any of my marriages."

Incidental

She explained that she outgrew her earlier marriages which were founded more on social and family pressure than anything else. "I was taught that everything else in life was incidental to marrying and having children."

Her husband flatly refuses to talk about what went wrong in his first marriage, but does say that he was seldom home. "From January, 1954, when I started the clinic, to Dec., 1971, I never missed a day of work, seven days a week."

Talking about sex and her children, Johnson said, "I regret having to say this, but I didn't really tell them anything. I myself wasn't even told what menstruation was. No one at home ever said anything about sex at all, and I did essentially the same thing. By the time I did, Lisa (now 18) and Scott (now 31) were saying, 'We don't think there is anything you can tell us we don't know, but if you want to talk about it, we'll listen.'"

Masters says of raising children and divorce, "Like anything else, it's tough." His two chil-



William ("I'm sort of a bastard") Masters and his wife Virginia ("We're conservative") Johnson.

dren by his first marriage are William Howard, 21, and Sally, 22. Masters seems to be the kind of person who, while not demonstrative, conveys more love and

affection for those close to him than he realizes. When his son dropped by with his girlfriend on his way to California (he is an English major at Hamilton Col-

lege and is taking some summer courses at Berkeley), Masters was clearly the proud and caring father.

Although her husband says, "We make it a practice never to respond to criticism," Johnson is sensitive to it. Her voice doesn't change, but her smile thins when she talks of people she considers have written unkindly about them.

She will make such remarks as "we know her former husband; HE's very nice," or "I understand she was admitted to have alcoholic treatment shortly after she wrote that article." Masters, on the other hand, says, "I just don't give a damn what they say."

Their View

Masters and Johnson are proponents of so basic a view of sex that it seems simplistic, but is elusive to those hundreds who seek their help at \$2,500 a couple. It's the "giving to get" syndrome or "the most stimulating thing is your partner turning on."

Johnson and Masters blend the formal and informal. Although everyone was barefoot after swimming, dinner was served by their white-coated cook and butler, Thomas. From a cut-crystal decanter, he poured the wine (Almaden) for Masters to solemnly taste. Thomas, Johnson's secretary, Jan, who helps with everything from answering her mail to digging up recipes, and Bob, the yardman (a sculptor and university student), "take care of us," says Masters.

Alarm System

In a room off the pool is a room full of tapes from 1954 to 1971. They are carefully filed records. "I guard them so seriously and I such a concern about some stealing them, that they install a heavy burglar alarm system when they move this to a larger, more ostentatious home."

Masters and Johnson are viciously far from delicate, as for being millionaires. Johnson, "I wish we were."

He earns \$50,000 a year she \$47,500 from their clinic. (Third of all profits from writing, including their best, are, goes back to the clinic. "I also do a minimum of 30 per cent of their cases free for 'advised fees,' which can be as low as room and board during two weeks the couples are in).

Both Masters and Johnson came from modest backgrounds. Masters majored in English science at Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., and was graduated in 1943 from the University of Rochester medical school. He in the service "very briefly," he got a "medical discharge." Asked for what, he said flatly, "can't tell you what."

As a member of the faculty of the Washington University School of Medicine he had an obstetrical-gynecological practice and did such research as on hormone replacement in menopausal years. That was highly praised and criticized the time, "but has now evolved into considerable acceptance." Remaining on the faculty he began his sex research in 1954. He was in the profession for 18 months.

As he tells it, "I became convinced no man would ever about a woman's sexual response so I began hunting for an interpreter."

That interpreter turned out to be Virginia Johnson, whose ground was far afield from medicine. She was born, in Springfield, Mo., to a family of "better farmers." They installed a ethic and perfectionist ideal can still remember someone saying, "If you do it, do it well." There were private music lessons and she went to school time at the University of Missouri.

An Offer

Divorced from her third husband and not wanting to my babies and go home," son said she was coming studying sociology at the University of Washington when Masters offered her to work with him.

Masters says he was looking for a "woman anywhere in late 20s to mid-30s. A younger than that was 'female-female.'" She also to have at least one child still say a woman who has a child is different as night day from one who has. "I would also have to come outside—'no one who had in the medical field would putting her reputation on grabs." He now feels on wife with her "incredible" would have worked out: "At 70 percent of the therapy 'idea.'"

Masters dismisses critics argue his wife has no sex because she has no college. "She now knows more than other woman in the world human sexual function."

Sex should not be something to be taken out on occasion the Sunday silver and is that they say, "one of the best to communicate." So is he with or without the sex. "Things are going rough, we drink, we go to bed, hold and go to sleep. It's a lot better than drinking," he says. They believe in the ability of not just monogamy happy monogamy.

Masters and Johnson avoid word "love." Asked why "turn on" to some people not to others, what cause technique and what brings a sense of commitment, he "My dear girl, I haven't vague idea. I don't know love is. Do you?"

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PARIS FASHIONS

Saint Laurent in Romantic Mood

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 25.—Ten years ago Yves Saint Laurent introduced the hippy black leather jacket to Paris high fashion. He shows it again this season, but what a change. The motorcycle jacket has become a bolero trailing a long black and white ostrich boa. It covers a black leather ballgown with as sexy a décolletage as Madame X wears in the famous Sargent portrait.

Yves has gone romantic and, for Paris, it's another step away from supermarket-type fashions and back to the luxury look again. In his soft, new mood, Yves decorates his daytime fashions lavishly with fox and sable. He forgets the sexless nanny shoes for something more delicate, loves see-through chiffon blouses, ruffled hats, yards of colors and chiffon dresses in colors that would melt a heart of stone.

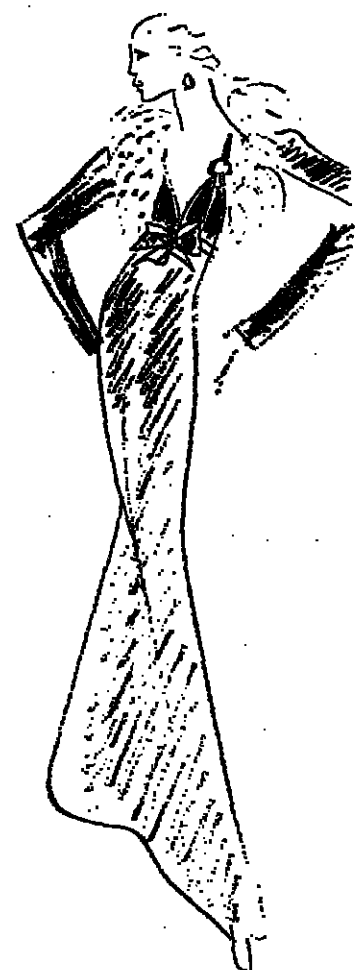
He must have forgotten that he once said that creativity is now in ready-to-wear, and made-to-order just a token thing to please the rich customers, because the collection that opened this morning is big, beautiful and smashingly expensive.

It is also completely new and trend-setting except for the ever present sweater jacket that Yves fathered, and a little geometric prints that have become his trademark. He also continues the familiar hunting jacket with the belt and back flaps, but you'll hardly recognize it in ruby-red or bottle-green velvet, with wider shoulders and sable collars.

More Paris

Yves shows more pants than any other designer, and the collection's first surprise comes with a pair of big, baggy gray ones. The model is wearing a belted cap, and when she peels off her velvet jacket, she shows bare shoulders with shoe-string strap holding up the top. Yves Saint Laurent can get away with anything, but don't try it yourself without the right make-up and Alexandre at hand for the soft, chin-length pageboy hairdo.

Yves goes all out for the new, just above ankle hair, by evening and evening clothes. His black velvet dinner suits look almost Victorian in their elegance, except for the sheer, black chiffon blouses. Not completely see-through with their tucked fronts and flowing bow ties, the tops that show up all through the collection in black or blond are still



From Yves Saint Laurent, long black ciré dress with bolero trimmed in black and white ostrich feathers.

too sheer for a bra. Bra is a dirty word in the collection. Starting with daytime clothes, that are just below the knees. Yves does a great technical job with changing and shifting lengths. For party dresses he takes the curve off mid-calf skirts with bias cuts, ruffles or flounces, like the white georgette crepe, peppered with black dots and worn with a yard or so of speckled black and white ostrich boa.

He has never designed so many or such feminine party clothes. It's hard to believe that the same man who was showing gangster, chalk-striped pants suits and tough-looking smoking jackets a few years ago has switched to something as gentle as his sheer ruffled blacks, the white dress with ankle-length ruffles or the bone-colored chiffon with a little high gold bodice, but that's the way the fashion cookie has crumbled.

Not all of Saint Laurent's evening clothes, though, are pretty and ingenious. Many of them are extraordinarily slim, strict and elegant, like the satin suits with sheer tops under the jackets.

For evening, Ungaro shows short, belted and flaring fleece jackets over long, slinky print crepe evening dresses which follow every curve of the body until they flare at the hem. Never one for glamorous evening clothes, he has a straight hanging crepe this time that Jo Hughes of Bergdorf Goodman is calling "The most beautiful black dress I ever saw."

The new collection at Lanvin has its share of the luxury that Paris is splurging in again. At one point the models actually do wear somebody's antique egret feathers in their hair. Among the standouts at Lanvin are ankle-length topcoats, worn with long stoles of double fox skins in two different colors, for instance plum and green. Sweater jackets run all through the collection, plain and patterned and worn over pleated skirts. Evening dresses are very feminine and go as far as big belted tops with long tops and big skirts with bands of ruffles.

Israeli Art Theft

TEL AVIV, July 25 (AP).—Two works attributed to Rembrandt and one by Corot were stolen early today from a small museum in the northern Israeli town of Safed, the police said. The Rembrandt works were "Jacob in White," an oil, and an etching called "Daniel in the Lion's Den." The Corot was an Italian landscape.

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Britain Plans to Outlaw 'Insider' Share Dealing

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, July 25.—The government announced today plans to clean up company law in Britain and outlaw shady stock market deals.

In an official White Paper it said "insider dealing" in stocks should be made a criminal offense.

It called for tightening up of existing rules for dealing by directors in their own company shares and announced measures to prevent attempts by large companies to take over smaller companies by stealth.

"The government's general approach," the White Paper said, "is that disclosure of information is the best guarantee of fair dealing and the best antidote to misfeasance."

The paper was published only a few weeks after Prime Minister Edward Heath attacked what he termed "the unacceptable and unpleasant face of capitalism" after a number of widely publicized cases involving shady stock market operations became public.

The opposition Labor party also has sharply attacked a recent "boom in company mergers" and has demanded tighter state control over company operations.

The White Paper strongly attacked so-called "insider dealing" in which inside knowledge, not generally available to the public, is used to make quick profits.

It said this should be made a criminal offense. It said this happens most frequently in take-over situations where shares are bought by persons "in the know" before the bid becomes public knowledge and forces share prices up.

"The object of legislation on insider dealing," it said, "must be to ensure that anyone who is in possession of information which would be likely—if generally known—to have a material effect on the price of relevant securities, refrains from dealing until the material information has properly been made generally available."

Other features of the ground-breaking Companies Bill will be a curb on the secret acquisition of shares preparatory to a takeover bid and a requirement for greater disclosure by companies about their affairs.

The White Paper comes down hard on the practice of "warehousing," whereby aspiring takeover bidders secretly build up a large holding in a company, then launch a bid that is difficult to beat. At present, a buyer must disclose his holdings once he has acquired 10 percent of a company. However, this rule can be circumvented when several parties are working in concert each build up a share in a potential acquisition of just under the reportable figure. Such parties often further conceal their identities through "nominee accounts."

The White Paper proposes to reduce the reportable percentage to 5 percent and to give a company the "right reasonably" (that is, not vexatiously or capriciously) to demand to know who are the beneficial owners of its shares.

Wider disclosures on themes of social responsibility will be required in annual reports. Directors will have to include, along with the customary "bread-and-butter" information, reports on the safety and health of employees, on the number of consumer complaints and how they were handled, and on the course of management-worker relations.

The planned ban on insider dealing will take the government into an area now left to self-policing by the financial community. Abuses of inside information in connection with takeover bids currently are disciplined by the City Panel on Take-Overs and Mergers.

The government has defined insiders as directors, employees, major shareholders and professional advisers of companies, together with their relatives.

"The government's view," said the White Paper, "is that dealing in a company's securities by anyone who is in the inside relationship with the company or with its officers, has information which he knows to be price-sensitive, unless he can show that his primary intention in dealing at that particular time was not to make a profit or avoid a loss."

The government also plans to make directors who deal in shares of their own companies disclose

these trades "within the shortest practicable period."

Criminal penalties for violation of the planned insider trading law currently are being worked out. The White Paper also foresees that those who suffer losses arising from insider trading by others would be able to sue in civil courts.

The government will be introduced in the fall, will become law during 1974.

Flexible Rates Gaining Favor

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP).—A leading business research organization said today that businessmen no longer oppose more flexibility in currency exchange rates "after years of experience with successive exchange market crises" under the old system of rigid rates.

That is one of the highlights of a report on basic international monetary reforms produced by the Committee for Economic Development (CED), a non-profit organization composed of 300 business leaders and educators.

The report called for more flexibility in exchange rates and said it was less important to decide now whether to go to a floating system or a par-value system with frequent adjustments than to agree upon rules for whatever system is chosen.

"Strong rules will be needed to encourage changes in exchange rates under par-value systems whenever necessary, thus resulting in more frequent but smaller changes than in the past," the report said, "and to prevent excessive interference by national authorities in floating-rate systems."

Without an agreement on a new system and on abiding by IMF rules, the report suggested, the world could be faced with economic warfare among major regional trading blocs.

A key recommendation is creation of a new IMF "facility" with unlimited resources to cope with "massive movements of funds that might threaten to undermine a new convertibility obligation by the United States or any other country."

The report argued that the difference between floating and an adjustable par-value system "may not turn out to be very great, because few governments would permit a totally clean float," and par-value systems "will have to allow for temporary floats."

The report argued that increased flexibility (by whatever means) "will not be a serious detriment to business operations and investment, provided it occurs in conjunction with a reduction in arbitrary government controls and interferences with particular transactions."

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Canada Bids For Control Of Texas Gulf

U.S. Firm Has Major Operations in Ontario

By Michael C. Jensen
NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT).—The Canadian government moved yesterday to gain effective control of Texas Gulf Inc., a huge U.S. metals and sulphur-producing company with major mines and processing plants in Canada.

Texas Gulf said the action was a "complete surprise."

"We're just stunned right now," said David H. Crawford, secretary of the \$200-million company, formerly known as Texas Gulf Sulphur.

The move was announced late yesterday by the Canada Development Corp., which is wholly owned by the government and designed in part to ward off foreign ownership and control of Canada's natural resources.

CDC said it was offering to buy up to 10 million shares of Texas Gulf stock from that company's shareholders at a price of \$29 a share. The stock closed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$24.25. The announcement came after the market closed. Today, after a delayed opening, Texas Gulf gained 1 7/8 to close at 26 1/8. Barber Oil, which has a stake in Texas Gulf, climbed 7/8 to 33 1/4. The CDC offer is to expire Aug. 10.

Texas Gulf has just over 30 million shares of common stock outstanding. The purchase would give CDC a third of the company's stock in addition to the 748,800 shares it already owns. More than 30 percent of Texas Gulf stock is now owned by Canadians, CDC said.

The move to obtain control is seen as a signal that the Canadian government intends to pursue a more aggressive policy in protecting—and to some extent, reclaiming—its natural resources from foreigners.

CDC said Texas Gulf had reported that since 1967, the company's activities in Canada had contributed about 68 percent of its operating income.

Texas Gulf is one of the world's leading suppliers of sulphur. It also is an important supplier of metals, including copper, lead, zinc, silver and cadmium.

Its Kidd Creek mine at Timmins, Ont., is the world's biggest simple producer of zinc and silver. The company also has agricultural, chemical, oil and gas operations in the United States, Australia and other countries.

Anthony Hampson, president of CDC, said the offer for only 35 percent of the shares is "in line with our policy of effective control and an effective policy voice in the company." He added that CDC was "not interested in intervening in the day-to-day operations of Texas Gulf, The Washington Post reported."

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Bowater Drops Hanson Bid

The U.K. forest products firm, has dropped its bid for Hanson Trust Ltd. because of the government's decision to refer the proposed merger to the Monopolies Commission for study.

Bowater says it "remains convinced that this acquisition would have been in the best interests of the shareholders and employees of both companies. But it considers that those interests would not be best served by submitting to an inquiry which would occupy a disproportionate amount of senior executive time and result in an extended period of uncertainty."

Bowater had announced its agreed \$51 million bid for Hanson on June 15. Hanson has a common interest with Bowater in the field of building materials and in addition is involved in agricultural services, construction equipment and property investment and development. The government's decision is believed to result from the feeling that too many takeover bids are being inspired more by tax considerations than commercial and industrial logic.

The move was announced late yesterday by the Canada Development Corp., which is wholly owned by the government and designed in part to ward off foreign ownership and control of Canada's natural resources.

CDC said it was offering to buy up to 10 million shares of Texas Gulf stock from that company's shareholders at a price of \$29 a share. The stock closed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$24.25. The announcement came after the market closed. Today, after a delayed opening, Texas Gulf gained 1 7/8 to close at 26 1/8. Barber Oil, which has a stake in Texas Gulf, climbed 7/8 to 33 1/4. The CDC offer is to expire Aug. 10.

Texas Gulf has just over 30 million shares of common stock outstanding. The purchase would give CDC a third of the company's stock in addition to the 748,800 shares it already owns. More than 30 percent of Texas Gulf stock is now owned by Canadians, CDC said.

The move to obtain control is seen as a signal that the Canadian government intends to pursue a more aggressive policy in protecting—and to some extent, reclaiming—its natural resources from foreigners.

CDC said Texas Gulf had reported that since 1967, the company's activities in Canada had contributed about 68 percent of its operating income.

Texas Gulf is one of the world's leading suppliers of sulphur. It also is an important supplier of metals, including copper, lead, zinc, silver and cadmium.

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West German Vehicle Output Falls
West German vehicle output in June totaled 332,900 units, a fall of 14.5 percent against May and 5.1 percent lower than June 1972. The Motor Vehicle Association reports. Exports fell to 187,200 units, or 14.8 percent below May and 3.1 percent lower than June last year. Output in the first half rose 7 percent to 3.17 million units compared with the 1972 period. Exports for the first half at 1.25 million units were 11.1 percent higher than in the 1972 period. The share of exports in total output rose to 57.6 percent from 55.5 percent in the 1972 half.

French Steel Rods 'Dumped' in U.S.
The U.S. Tariff Commission has ruled that stainless steel wire rods from France are injuring U.S. industry because they are being sold at prices lower than in France. The action means that special dumping duties will be assessed on the imports, which last year totaled about \$4 million. Such products produced by Oresat-Loire are excluded from the action because its products are being sold at prices higher than in France. The commission has yet to decide whether imports of cold rolled stainless steel sheet and strip from France also are injuring U.S. producers. These imports totaled about \$8.5 million in the year ending March 31.

Japan Nylon Makers Fear Cuts
Japanese synthetic fiber producers are threatened with possible cuts in government subsidies of about 5 percent of electricity. Officials at various companies say the situation for nylon is particularly severe because supplies of caprolactum, the intermediate from which nylon is produced, have been disrupted for some time as a result of an explosion earlier this month at a major petrochemical complex. Officials at Yachiyo Ltd. say they face a possible nylon output curtailment if the supply situation does not get better. Toray

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trading

...and the

London.

—1973—		Stocks and	P/E	Sts.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
High	Low	Div. in \$		100s.				
20 1/2	20 1/4	Technicon	22	34 75	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	

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هكذا سنالدخل

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on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange

BERLINER HANDELS - GESELLSCHAFT - FRANKFURTER BANK

DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse
Effektenbank-Warburg
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Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Vereinsbank in Hamburg
Westdeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale**

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

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26th July, 1973.

ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks.....	\$ 713,705,385
Time Deposits in Other Banks.....	300,365,778
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased	
Under Agreement to Resell.....	269,942,500
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury Securities.....	224,710,980
State and Municipal Securities.....	239,392,103
Other Securities.....	4,917,628
Trading Account Securities.....	77,029,219
Loans.....	1,622,697,614
Direct Lease Financing.....	8,912,255
Customers Acceptance Liability.....	19,517,528
Bank Premises and Equipment.....	53,414,896
Other Assets.....	59,425,127
Total Assets.....	\$3,594,031,013

Demand Deposits	\$1,451,338,407
Savings Deposits and Certificates	486,783,818
Other Time Deposits	584,974,543
Deposits in Foreign Offices	436,747,206
Total Deposits	\$2,959,843,974
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Short Term Borrowings	333,418,430
Acceptances Outstanding	19,517,528
Accrued Interest, Taxes and Other Expenses	24,141,474
Mortgage Payable	4,903,554
Other Liabilities	19,231,846
	\$3,361,056,806

RESERVE FOR POSSIBLE LOAN LOSSES.....	\$ 30,620,649
CAPITAL	
Capital Stock (\$16 Par Value).....	50,205,040
Surplus.....	70,424,554
Surplus Arising from Assumption of Convertible Capital Notes by Parent Company.....	24,720,500
Undivided Profits.....	57,033,464
Total Capital.....	<u>\$ 202,353,558</u>
Total Liabilities and Capital.....	<u>\$3,594,031,013</u>

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Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Wholly owned subsidiary of HARRIS BANKCORP.
CHICAGO, ILL. MAIN BANKING OFFICES: 144 W. WABASH ST.

CHICAGO: MAIN BANKING PREMISES: 111 West Monroe Street
Operations Center, 311 West Monroe Street, Chicago
LONDON BRANCH: 48 Gresham Street, London
NASSAU BRANCH: P.O. Box N. 7768, Nassau

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HARRISCORP LEASING, INC.
111 West Market Street, Chicago, Ill. 60601

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• **Stressors** are the environmental factors that cause stress. They can be physical, chemical, biological, or psychological. Examples include noise, pollution, crowding, and time pressure.

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Retired Chairman of the Board
International Harvester Company

CHARLES L. BROWN
President
Illinois Bell Telephone Company

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Executive Vice President—
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Marshall Field & Company

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Senior Vice President—
Manufacturing
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

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Chairman of the Board
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SAMUEL S. GREELEY
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Executive Officer
Masonite Corporation

ROBERT C. GUNNESS
President
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5. *How do you feel about the way the company is doing?*

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total protein content was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951). The total lipid content was determined by the method of Bligh and Dyer (1959). The total carbohydrate content was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). The total nucleic acid content was determined by the method of Burton (1956). The total ash content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total moisture content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total dry matter content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total organic acid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total alkaloid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total saponin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total tannin content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total flavonoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total phenolic content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total terpenoid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total steroid content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990). The total glycoside content was determined by the method of AOAC (1990).